The Bombay Gazette

No. 10,866—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1883.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

QUARANTINE AT EGYPTIAN AND CONTINENTAL PORTS.

ARRANGEMENTS have been made for PASSING the Company's steamers THROUGH THE SUEZ CANAL in QUARANTINE, thus avoiding any detention in Egypt.

The HOMEWARD MAILS are now being landed at VENICE, but the Quarantine, which is still imposed at this and all other Continental Ports, PREVENTS the landing of PASSENGERS, and the QUICKEST route by which they can reach England is to proceed to PLYMOUTH DIRECT.

The speed of the steamers will continue to be accelerated as much as possible. The last four steamers have made the voyage from Bombay to Plymouth in 24 days. Until the Continental route is again open, passengers taking three-monthly Return Tickets will be allowed an extension of a fortnight, if required.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 9th August, 1883.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains	1883.
				FRIDAY.
r. AUSTRALIA	3851	600	F. Alderton	..28th Sept.
— MOOLTAN	3852	260	R. Weighell	..5th Oct.
s. ARABIA	3520	500	S. F. Cuse	..12th ,,
— LOMBARDY	3725	300	W. E. Breeze	..19th ,,
s. MONGOLIA	3503	600	G. W. Heudy	..26th ,,
— GWALIOR	3733	500	M. de Horne	..2nd Nov.
r. CLYDE	4121	750	S. M. Edmond	..9th ,,
— SURAT	3142	530	C. R. Edwards	..16th ,,
r. MIRZAPORE	3887	600	C. G. Perrins	..23rd ,,
— VENETIA	2726	500	A. B. Daniell	..30th ,,

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 2 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, and TRIESTE, by every Mail, and to MARSEILLES by every alternate Mail.

The steamers marked r proceed direct to London calling at Plymouth. By the others passengers change vessels at Suez.

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	On 1883.
BOHILLA	3500	600	W. Barratt	..21st Sept.
VERONA	3116	600	G. W. Atkinson	..5th ,,
NEPAUL	3336	600	J. Reeves	..19th Oct.
KAISAR-I-HIND	4023	700	E. G. Stead	..2nd Nov.
PEKIN	3503	600	A. Symons	..16th ,,
HYDASPES	2281	500	G. Scrivener	..30th ,,

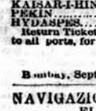
Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, September 10, 1883.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO & RUBATTINO'S UNITED COMPANIES

(UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.)



THE Regular Mail-steamers leave GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th and on the 1st of each month, calling at

LEGHORN, NAPLES, MESSINA, CATANIA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN and *vice versa*.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY

To all Ports of Italy.		To Marseilles.	
I Class ..£ 200	Including wines.	I Class ..£ 220	Including wines.
II do.... 140		II do.... 130	
III do.... 120	With food.	III do.... 115	With food.

Children under 3 years, free; under 10 years, half fare. Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Hand-books.

A discount of 25, 20 and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six and twelve months respectively from date of BOOKING.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO & RUBATTINO, on Monday .. 1st Oct., 1883.
,, ,, ,, ,, 1st Nov., 1883.

Passengers booked through to London, Brighton Route & Co.'s Steamers leaving Dieppe on the

1st	do.	do.	.. 70	do.
2nd	do.	do.	.. 145	do.
III	do.	do.	.. 105	do.

For Hand-books of Information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

Bombay, September 7, 1883.

CIE NATIONALE DE NAVIGATION. REGULAR MONTHLY STEAMERS TO MARSEILLES.

THE new first-class steamer CANTON, 2,700 tons register, 450 horse-power, will leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES direct on the 25th Sept.

She carries a Doctor and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First class to Marseilles, Rs. 500 including wines.
Children under three years of age free of charge.
,, over three and under eight ½ charge.
,, ,, eight and under twelve ½ charge.

The Railway fares from Marseilles to London are as follows:—

Via Calais and Dover (Mail)..... 1st class £ 7 5 0
Via Dieppe ..... 1st class .. 5 18 1

Passengers' heavy luggage will be delivered in London free of charge to the extent allowed by the passage ticket.

For further particulars, apply to

RALLI BROTHERS,
Agents.

Bombay, 21st June, 1883.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, AND MEDITERRANEAN.

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Name.	Tons.	H.P.	Comdr.	Sailing About 1883.
s.s. HISPANIA ..	3,189	480	J. B. Murray.	15th Oct.
s.s. NUBIA.....	3,353	480	T. G. Knox ..	22nd ,,
s.s. PERSIA	4,300	600	.....	2nd Nov.
s.s. ARMENIA....	3,326	480	G. H. Read..	13th ,,
s.s. VICTORIA ..	3,242	480	John Craig..	3rd Dec.

BOMBAY TO MEDITERRANEAN.

Name.	Tons.	H. P.	Comdr.	Sailing About 1883.
s.s. ALSATIA	2,700	780	E. Griffiths..	22nd Nov.

To be followed by other 1st class steamers at regular intervals.

For the convenience of *Indian* passengers an Agency has been opened at 8, Regent St., London, S.W.

For rates of passage and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 6th Sept., 1883.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY, GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA,

BOOK PASSAGES by P. & O. and all other Steamer without charge for Commission.

PASSAGES booked by P. and O. Co. and other Lines, free of charge, and full particulars of Rates and Sailings furnished on application.

HAND-BOOKS for Homeward Passengers also supplied.

KING, KING AND CO.

August 1, 1883.

WANTED

A EUROPEAN to assist in Exhibiting Machinery, Hardware, &c., at the forthcoming International Exhibition, Calcutta, with a view to his taking the management of business in the goods afterwards. This would suit an Engineer or Gentleman with a general business knowledge. Address H. R., care of MANAGER, *Bombay Gazette*.

HORSES! HORSES! Arrival of Arab Horses per s.s. Burmah from Bussorah.

Immediate attention of Racing Gentlemen and Horse Breeders are earnestly requested to inspect the First and Fresh Batch of superior HIGH-CASTE ARAB HORSES, consisting of Chargers, Hunters, Racers, and Gallowayes, &c. No. 360, Bhendy Bazaar Commission Stable, Bombay, 17th September, 1883.

DINSHAW SUNTOOK & Co.

INDUS VALLEY & KANDAHAR STATE RAILWAYS NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for supply of 800 logs sound MOULMEIN TEAK TIMBER, not less than 22 feet long and 15 inches square, and strictly in accordance with specification given in the tender form, will be received at the office of the Manager, I. V. & K. S. Railways, at Sukkur, up to noon of 10th October, 1883.

No tenders will be entertained if not on prescribed form, which can be obtained from Manager's office on payment of Rs. 2.

The Manager does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

A deposit of Rs. 100 as earnest money will be required with each tender.

By order,
P. M. D'COSTA,
Offg. Storekeeper,
Indus Valey & K. S. Railways.

T. DREWET, M.E., CONSULTING ENGINEER, SURVEYOR AND VALUER, ENGINEER'S GENERAL AGENT.

EXPERIMENTAL MACHINERY,
MECHANICAL DRAWING, TRACING, &c.
PLANS AND ESTIMATES PREPARED,
MACHINERY, &c., BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION,
WORK INSPECTED DURING PROGRESS,
HEAVY MACHINERY LANDED AND FORWARDED.
Mills and Factories of all kinds estimated and contracted
AGENTS FOR
Charles Jones, successor to the late J. Hodgart, invento of HODGART'S PRESSES,
Messrs. Thwaites Brothers, Engineers, Vulcan Works, Bradford, Yorkshire,
Armitage's Vegetative, for removing or preventing scale and corrosion in Boilers,
MANGANITE PAINTS,
PROCTOR'S MECHANICAL STOKER,
Universal non-conductant, for preventing loss of heat by radiation from exposed surfaces
PRIZE-HOLDER POCKET ANEROIDS,
16, Apollo-street.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KANGRA," 1,952 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 26th September, 1883, at 4 p.m., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingoria, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopaulpore and False Point. Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,460 tons, on TUESDAY, 25th September, 1883, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwa'., Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Muscat, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on SATURDAY, 29th September, 1883, at 10 a.m.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 3rd September, 1883. Agents.

FAVRE LEUBA & Co., BOMBAY.

WATCHMAKERS TO THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

IMPORTANT TO SHIP CAPTAINS.

Chronometers Cleaned,
Chronometers Repaired,
Chronometers Rated,*
Chronometers given on Hire,**
Sextants Adjusted
Index and Horizon Glasses Re-silvered,
Agates Replaced in Compasses,
Barometer Tubes Replaced, &c., &c.

Only the most experienced and thoroughly competent European Assistants employed in this branch, and all Repairs executed by us are guaranteed to be equal to best London workmanship.

* We take our Rates from an Astronomical Regulator of the highest standard, giving a mean variation of 1,1 seconds per month.

** A few thoroughly reliable instruments with splendid Rates always ready for delivery.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BEST ELECTRO-PLATED SALT CELLARS AND SPOONS,
In a variety of beautiful patterns.
Cases containing 4 or 6 each.
Each from Rs. 27 to Rs. 60, Cash.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE
Of every description on sale by
TREACHER & Co., Limited.

BEST ELECTRO-PLATED SARDINE CASES
Of handsomely chased Plate or Cut-glass mounted in Plate.
Each from Rs. 22 to Rs. 38, Cash.

SARDINE TONGS,
Each Rs. 5, Cash.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE
Of every description on sale by
TREACHER & Co., Limited.

PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS AND CHEMICALS.

CAMERAS, LENSES, TENTS, STANDS, PRINTING FRAMES, GLASS BATHS, PLATE BOXES, ROLLING PRESSES, GLASS AND EARTHENWARE DISHES, CARD MOUNTS, ALBUMENIZED PAPER, COLLODIONS, VARNISHES, AND PHOTOGRAPHIC REQUISITES
Of every description and best manufacture, on sale by
TREACHER & CO., Limited.

BEST ELECTRO-PLATED TOAST-RACKS,
In a variety of neat and serviceable shapes,
From Rs. 9 to Rs. 20, Cash.

EGG-STANDS
Of different sizes and patterns,
From Rs. 30 to Rs. 70, Cash.

BREAKFAST FRAMES.
Egg Cups, Condiment Bottles and Toast-rack Combined in one Frame.
From Rs. 50 to Rs. 70, Cash.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE
Of every description on sale by
TREACHER & CO., Limited.

BEST ELECTRO-PLATED OVAL SIDE DISHES
of Beaded, Threaded, Fluted and other patterns, forming at pleasure four dishes.
Per Pair from Rs. 125 to Rs. 225, Cash.

OVAL BREAKFAST DISHES,
Forming at pleasure 1 each open and covered Dishes, with Drainer.
Each Rs. 58, Cash.

ROUND BACON DISHES,
With Drainer and Cover.
Each Rs. 58, Cash.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE
Of every description on sale by
TREACHER AND Co., Limited.

ROBB'S NURSERY BISCUITS
ARE in use in every Royal Nursery in Europe. They are without doubt the best sustenance for Children recently weaned. Fresh shipments constantly received.

Rs. 2-4 per Tin.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
WHOLESALE CHEMISTS AND MANUFACTURERS,
SHIPPERS OF INDIAN DRUGS.
(Prize Medal 1873.)

GENERAL AND WHOLESALE PRICE LISTS FURNISHED ON RECEIPT OF CARD.

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE
WYETH SOLUBLE COMPRESSED HYPODERMIC TABLETS.

THE following formulæ and combinations embrace all those in general request. Others will be added as the demands of the profession warrant.

We claim for the Wyeth Hypodermic Tablets:
ABSOLUTE ACCURACY OF DOSE.
READY AND ENTIRE SOLUBILITY.
PERFECT PRESERVATION OF THE DRUG.

Their convenience and utility will at once be apparent on examination.

	Grain.		Grain.
Morphiæ Sulphas	1-3	Morphiæ Sulphas	1-8
Morphiæ Sulphas	1-4	Atropiæ Sulphas	1-200
Morphiæ Sulphas	1-6	Morphiæ Sulphas	1-12
Morphiæ Sulphas	1-8	Atropiæ Sulphas	1-250
Morphiæ Sulphas	1-12	Atropiæ Sulphas	1-60
Morphiæ Sulphas	1-3	Atropiæ Sulphas	1-100
Atropiæ Sulphas	1-120	Atropiæ Sulphas	1-150
Morphiæ Sulphas	1-4	Strychniæ Sulphas	1-60
Atropiæ Sulphas	1-150	Strychniæ Sulphas	1-100
Morphiæ Sulphas	1-6	Strychniæ Sulphas	1-150
Atropiæ Sulphas	1-180		

AGENTS:
KEMP & Co., Limited,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

CLOSE OF THE MONSOON.

SPECIAL IMPORTATIONS.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,

ANTICIPATING the REQUIREMENTS of MOFUSSIL RESIDENTS, who, through the difficulty of communication with Bombay during the Rainy Season, have been unable to obtain their usual PERIODICAL SUPPLIES in ADVANCE, are IMPORTING BY EACH MAIL large supplies of

OILMAN'S STORES.

HAMS AND BACON,	MARMALADE AND HONEY,	BISCUITS, COCOA,
CHEESE AND BUTTER,	PICKLES AND SAUCE,	MILK AND SUGAR,
TONGUES AND BRAWN,	MUSTARD AND VINEGAR,	TEA AND COFFEE,
BATH CHOPS,	CAPERS AND OLIVES,	CHOCOLATE,
SOUPS AND FISH,	HERBS AND ESSENCES,	CONFECTIONERY,
EXTRACT OF MEAT,	POTTED MEATS,	DESSERT FRUITS,
PATES AND PIES,	VEGETABLES,	CANDIED PEELS,
PRESERVED MEATS,	TART FRUITS,	CANDLES AND SOAPS,
SAUSAGES,	JAMS AND JELLIES,	&c., &c., &c.

QUALITY AND FRESHNESS GUARANTEED.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

SHERRIES,	SAUTERNES,	BRANDIES,
PORTS,	BURGUNDIES,	WHISKIES,
CHAMPAGNES,	HOCKS,	GINS,
CLARETS,	MOSELLES,	LIQUEURS,

BITTERS, BEERS, STOUT, CIDER, &c.

Detailed Price Lists on Application.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

SUPERIOR FELT HATS,
ALL THE NEW SHAPES,

EXTRA LIGHT! EXTRA LIGHT!!

Black, Drab or Brown, Extra Light, and good Colour	Rs.	7-0,	9-8, 10-8
Special Shapes, suitable for Tall Men	,,	10-8	to 12-8
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Helmets, a large variety of new Shapes	,,	10-0	to 18-0
Fancy Pugrees, a very large Choice	,,	2-8	to 15-0

CASH DISCOUNT—2 Annas in the Rupee *(equal to 12½ per cent.)*

HOAR & CO., { HATTERS, } BOMBAY,
OPPOSITE THE ESPLANADE HOTEL.

CLOTHING FOR THE HOT SEASON.

TROPICAL ANGOLAS AND SOFT INDIA TWEEDS.

ASQUITH AND LORD

BEG to call special attention to their fine STOCK of the above goods suitable for wear during the HOT WEATHER. The prices will be found as reasonable as those paid at Home, and the FIT, WORK and QUALITY is in all cases guaranteed.

ASQUITH AND LORD,
GENERAL OUTFITTERS, BOMBAY.

H. M. THE QUEEN,
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES,

HAVE at St. James's Palace a professional taster, before whom is placed for selection the various Wines required for Royal use. The selected CHAMPAGNE is WACHTER & Co.'s, of Epernay, and a Royal Warrant notifying their appointment is in our office; and as "Good Wine needs no bush," we, as Sole Agents for Wachter & Co., say—"Try their ROYAL CHARTER Champagne @ Rs. 58 per dozen," subject to Cash discount.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY TILE COMPANY, LIMITED,

THE LARGEST FACTORY OF ITS KIND IN INDIA
WORKED BY STEAM POWER,

ARE prepared to register orders for the following PLAIN and ORNAMENTAL ROOFING TILES, &c., manufactured at their Works at Worlee:—

INDIAN (OR MANGALORE) ROOFING TILES.	PATENT RIDGE TILES.
IMPROVED FRENCH TILES.	GROOVED RIDGE TILES WITH ORNAMENTAL CRESTS.
TAPER AND HALF ROLL (ROMAN) TILES (DOUBLE LAYING).	FLOORING TILES (PLAIN).
CORRUGATED TILES.	GARDEN EDGINGS, STRING COURSE, TUBULAR PIPES, &c., &c., &c.
ORNAMENTAL ICH DIEN TILES, BEST ADAPTED FOR HIGH SLOPES.	SKYLIGHT AND VENTILATOR TILES OF DIFFERENT SIZES.
GILLEBONI TILES.	

The Factory is fitted up with Machinery of the best type specially made to suit the various requirements of trade.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office, No. 27, APOLLO-STREET, Fort.

THACKER & CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

SURVEYING AND MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.

THACKER & Co. (LIMITED) import Surveying and Mathematical Instruments only from well-known makers, principally ELLIOTT BROS., and W. F. STANLEY, as it is the experience of the Management that the guarantee of perfection and accuracy afforded by such names as the above is highly esteemed by the Profession, although Instruments by unknown makers may be procured at a slightly cheaper rate.

Theodolites.	Spare Instruments.	Stencil Plates
Dumpy Levels.	Architects' Scales.	Field Books.
Levelling Staves.	Marquois Scales.	Level Books.
Prismatic Compasses.	Protractors (all kinds).	Note Books.
Pocket Sextants.	Pocket Rules.	Mapping Pens.
Optical Squares.	Parallel Rulers (all kinds).	Indian Ink.
Clinometers.	Measuring Tapes.	Plotting Scales.
Spirit Levels.	Measuring Chains.	Mounted Drawing Papers
Pocket Levels.	T. Squares.	Cartoon Papers.
Pantographs.	Set Squares.	Tracing Cloth.
Cases of Instruments.	Straight Edges.	Tracing Paper.
Pocket Sets.	Railway Curves.	Sectional Paper.
Half Sets.	French Curves.	Sundries.
	Drawing Boards.	

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

Dry Water-colours.	Siberian Pencils.	Palettes, Slabs, &c.
Moist do. in pans.	Sable-hair Pencils.	Palette Knives.
Slow-drying do. in Tubes.	Hog-hair Tools for Oils.	Dippers, &c.
Oil-colours in Tubes.	Sable do.	Bristol Boards.
Dry Water-colour Boxes.	Varnishes, Oils, &c.	Mounting Boards
Moist do.	Drawing Papers.	Drawing pencils.
Oil-colour Boxes.	Oil Sketching Paper	Crayons.
Illuminating Colour Boxes.	Prepared Canvas.	Gold and Silver Shells.
Camel-hair Pencils.	Prepared Millboards.	Gold Leaf.
	Mahl Sticks.	

ILLUSTRATED PRICED LISTS UPON APPLICATION.

*** ALL ARTICLES ADVERTISED ARE KEPT IN STOCK.

THACKER AND COMPANY, LD.

FRITH'S INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS.

UNMOUNTED, 8 by 6½, Rs. 15 PER DOZEN, 100 FOR Rs. 100.

THE series consist of over 500 Views of Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Benares, Jubbulpore, Lucknow Cawnpore, Agra, Gobardhun, Bindrabund, Futtipore-Sikri, Delhi, Umritsur, Lahore, Gwalior Simla, Murree, Kashmir, Himmalayas, Kulu, Spiti, Punjab, Umballa District, Saugor, Ahmedabad Poona, Nassick, Trichinopoly, Conjeveram, Triplicaleoondrum, Mahavellipore, Tirupetty, Ajanta Karlee, Khandalla, Matheran, Bassein, Hoshungadad, Borhanpore, Mandhatta, Pachmarhi, &c.

Lists on application.

THACKER AND CO., LD.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FLOWER SEEDS.

THE QUOTATIONS contained in our GENERAL CATALOGUE are hereby CANCELLED. REVISED PRICE-LIST of 100 varieties of choice Seeds suitable for cultivation in India will be furnished on application.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
7, ELPHINSTONE-CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

KEMP'S FINE OLD WHISKIES.

		per doz.
SCOTCH	THE "EDINA." This celebrated spirit is never exported till it has been five years in blend. It has then a gentle homogeneous fragrance such as none but the choicest Scotch spirits possess	Rs. 24
	THE "OLD HEAD." *Four stars.* This is a sister spirit to the "Edina," blended with the utmost care, and kept five years before bottling. Its bouquet is full and soft	Rs. 26
IRISH..	THE "OLD HEAD." *Three Stars.* The same Whisky as the above, but blended *three* years before bottling. It is scarcely inferior to the four star. Flavour mellow; bouquet very grateful	Rs. 24

The above Spirits in point of quality challenge competition. They are not Whiskies "for the million."

KEMP & CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

MOFUSSIL COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 45 per share WILL BE PAID on and after WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, at the registered Office of the Company, 6, Hummum Street, Fort, to those Shareholders whose names stood on the Register on the 13th September, 1883, on production of Share certificates.

By Order of the Directors,
JAMES MOORE,
Acting Chief Agent.

Bombay, Sept. 21, 1883.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 344 OF 1881.

PETER SYLVESTRE DE SOUZA, of Bombay, Portuguese Inhabitant, residing at Cavel-street, House No. .....Plaintiff.

vs.

SIMON DE ESPERANCA, of Bombay, Portuguese inhabitant, now residing at the village of Iria Parla in Salsette in the district of Thanna, the surviving Executor of the Will of the late ANTONIO DOMINGOS DE SOUZA, of Bombay, Portuguese inhabitant, deceased, NICHOLAS DE GA of Bombay, Portuguese inhabitant, residing at Grant-road, and HENRIQUES FRANCISCO SOARES, of Bombay, Portuguese inhabitant, residing at Mazagon, the executors of the last Will of the late LEOPOLDINA DE GA, widow, deceased, MICHAEL DE LIMA and SOUZA, of Bombay, Portuguese, now residing at Naples in the kingdom of Italy, the husband of RUFINA ANGELICA, deceased, and STILLA DE LIMA and SOUZA, ELVIRA DE LIMA and SOUZA, and THOMAS EDWARD DE LIMA and SOUZA, children of the said MICHAEL DE LIMA and SOUZA and RUFINA ANGELICA, his late wife, all minors under the age of 18 years, now residing at Naples aforesaid with their said father by FREDERICK HANIBALD DE BRITO, a Commissioner for taking affidavits of this Honorable Court duly and appointed guardian ad-litem .....Defendants.

PURSUANT to an order of reference of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay made in the above suit, bearing date the fourth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two, Notice is hereby given that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of Antonio Domingo de Souza, late of Bombay, Portuguese inhabitant, deceased the testator in the pleadings in this suit mentioned who died at Bombay on or about the twenty-fourth day of July one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven are hereby required to file such claims in writing in my office in the Court House within one calendar month from the date hereof, or in default hereof, they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said order.—Dated this 3rd day of September, 1883.

CHARLES E. FOX.

SOUNDY AND CO., LD.

PRICE LIST OF
AMERICAN ORGANS.

LA PETITE.—Black walnut case with ebonized Pilasters; Black Walnut Ornaments; Heel Plates and Toe Irons to prevent Wear and Chafing.

This Organ, being slightly under the ordinary size, will be found convenient where space is valuable; and being strongly constructed, will stand usage of which more elaborate cases will not admit.

Style A, Price Rs. 300.

Five Octaves, Five Stops—Diapason, Dulciana, Echo, Vox Humana, Dulcet and Knee Swell.

Style B, Price Rs. 350.

Five Octaves, Seven Stops—Diapason, Dulciana, Echo, Dulcet, Vox Humana, Bass Coupler, Treble Coupler and Knee Swell.

Style C, Price Rs. 400.

Five Octaves, Nine Stops—Principal, Hautboy, Flute, Violina, Diapason, Dulciana, Vox Humana, Echo, Dulcet and Knee Swell.

THE ALBION.—Solid black walnut case, Panels of French Burr, Handsome Extension Top, with DOUBLE MUSIC PORTFOLIO.

Price Rs. 450.

Five Octaves, Nine Stops—Principal, Hautboy, Flute Violina, Diapason, Dulciana, Echo, Dulcet, Vox Humana, and Patent Grand Organ and Knee Swells.

THE IMPERIAL.—The case is constructed with brilliantly-figured walnut. For the promotion of enjoyment in the home circle, there is no resource so pure or unfailing as music. THE STERLING ORGANS are especially adapted to meet this want, from their varied powers, and quick, responsive touch.

Price Rs. 550.

Five Octaves; Sub-Bass and Octave Coupler. Thirteen Stops—Flute, Dulciana, Echo, Celeste, Clarionet, La Brillante, Principal, Diapason, Dulcet, Hautboy, Vox Humana, Sub-Bass, Coupler, and patent Grand Organ and Knee Swell.

MASON AND HAMLIAN'S STUDENT ORGAN, Pannelled front and ends, with engraved gold bronze ornamentation. Four and a half octaves, six stops. Bass Diapason, 8 ft., Viola 4 ft., Viola Dolce, 4 ft., Treble Melodia 8 ft., Flute, 4 ft., Tremulent knee swell. Having Four sets of reeds, two of two and a half octaves each and two of two octaves each. Price, Rs. 400.

MASON AND HAMLIN'S "UNIVERSAL ORGAN." Five octaves, thirteen stops. Bass Diapason, 8 ft., Dulciana, 8 ft., Viola, 4 ft., Viola Dolce, 4 ft., Treble Melodia, 8ft., Clarabella, 8ft., Oboe, 8ft., Clarionet, 8ft., Voix Celeste, 8ft. Tremulant. Forte I. Forte II. Full Organ (*Knee Stop*). Having four sets of reeds of two-and-a-half octaves each. Price, Rs. 475.

THE SMITH COMPANY'S AMERICAN ORGAN. It has eight stops, namely: Diapason, Dulciana, Principal, Flute, Kalophon, Tremolo, Principal, Forte, Diapason Forte and Knee Swell. Price Rs. 500.

THE SMITH AMERICAN ORGAN COMPANY'S CEDAR and WALNUTWOOD ORGANS FOR TROPICAL CLIMATES. The case is made from the finest selected wood, and is put together without depending on glue. No portion of the case or works can come apart from the action of dampness. Even the ivory veneers of the keys are fastened by metallic pins. The screws and fastenings of all kinds are of brass and copper. No iron is used except for certain levers which are not easily injured. The whole can be tightly closed against dust and against insects. No instrument of the kind has been made heretofore with so many excellencies, and none with such a handsome appearance, when the necessities of the case are considered. Organs with 5 octaves, without stops, Rs. 325; Organs with 5 octaves and 4 stops, Rs. 360; Organs with 5 octaves and 7 stops, Rs. 405.

HARMONIUMS.—We have a large and carefully selected STOCK of HARMONIUMS of the VERY BEST DESCRIPTION, from the BEST MAKERS.

THE CHOIR HARMONIUM.—Small Oak unpolished Harmonium, with bronzed Handles and turned Columns, two Foot-blowers and four Octaves; suitable for Choir practice.

Rs. 100.

THE SCHOOL HARMONIUM.—Solid Oak with 5 octaves of notes (full Harmonium compass,) two Foot-blowers, and Expression Stop. Bronzed Handles and turned Columns. Any music can be performed on this instrument, and being light and portable, it is well adapted for District use.

Rs. 130.

THE CHAPEL HARMONIUM.—With 7 Stops. This instrument is capable of great expression, is powerful, and well adapted for service in Chapels or small Churches. In plain oak case, with turned Columns and bronzed Handles. Rs. 225.

If French polished, Rs. 240.

DRAWING-ROOM HARMONIUM.—In plain Oak Case, with turned Columns and bronzed Handles, two Foot-blowers, 5 octaves, 10 stops.

These are very sweet-toned instruments, and well adapted for Drawing-room use or for Church purposes, Rs. 350.

French-polished Case, Rs 375.

THE ARTIST'S HARMONIUM.—With 14 Stops, is of great power and variety of tone, and is fitted with knee swell: in plain oak Case, with turned Columns and bronzed Handles. Rs. 450.

French-polished Case, Rs. 485.

THE CHURCH HARMONIUM, with 16 Stops. This is a very powerful instrument, the combination of stops makes it equally suited for a large Church or a Drawing-room. In plain oak Case. Rs. 550.

French-polished and dark mouldings, Rs. 600.

A large stock of Organs and Harmoniums not here enumerated, always kept in stock to select from.

Full descriptions with illustrations furnished on application.

SOUNDY & Co., Limited,
MUSIC SALOONS, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

WANTED

A THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED CONTRACTOR'S AGENT for Railway work. Apply by letter to

Messrs. REDMOND & STEPHENS, Contractors,
Southern Mahratta Railway, Gadag.

NOTES ON INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
A PLEA FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY.
BY
TODAR MAL.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

Price Re. 1; postage half annas.

NEWTOWN HOUSE SCHOOL,
DUNS, SCOTLAND.

THE MISSES LITHGOW, who conduct the above school, will be glad to receive Boarders from India. A liberal education is given.

The Misses Lithgow are prepared to take full charge of the Boarders for the whole year.

Many of the pupils were very successful in the University Local Examinations of this year.

Duns is situated in a healthy and beautiful district of Scotland.

Reference may be made to Rev. GEORGE MACALISTER, Jeypore, Rajpootana, and in Scotland to Dr. W. W. CAMPBELL, Duns.

THE ALLIANCE COTTON AND SILK MANUFACTURING CO., Ld., in Liquidation.

NOTICE is hereby given that a FIRST DISTRIBUTION of PROFITS at the rate of Rs. 50 (Fifty) per share will be paid to the shareholders whose names appear on the Register on the 17th September, 1883, on application at the registered Office of the Company, No. 2, Nesbit Lane, Fort, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 2 p.m., on and after TUESDAY, the 25th September, 1883.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from MONDAY, the 17th, to TUESDAY, the 25th September, 1883 (both days inclusive).

TAPIDASS VIRJDASS,
For Self, and Co., Liquidators.

Bombay, 15th September, 1883.

THE HYDERABAD (DECCAN) SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SIXTH HALF-YEARLY DIVIDEND for the period ending 30th June, 1883, at the rate of Rs. 70 per share, has been DECLARED and made PAYABLE on or after MONDAY, the 24th day of September, 1883, at the registered Office of the Company, No. 34, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, to those shareholders whose names stood on the Register of the Company on the 8th day of September, 1883. Dividends will only be paid on the production of Share Certificates.

P. PRO. JOHN FLEMING & Co.,
J. C. MITCHELL,
Attorneys to the Secretary, Treasurer and Agent.

Bombay, 21st September, 1883.

NEW BERAR COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the New Berar Company, Limited, will be held at the registered Office of the Company, Nos. 7 and 9, Church Gate-street, on MONDAY, the 24th September, at 3 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the audited Accounts up to 30th June 1883.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the room of the Director who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 19th to 30th September, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
GADDUM, BYTHELL & Co.,
Secretaries & Treasurers.

Bombay, 12th September, 1883.

THE NEW INDIAN PRESS COMPANY

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.
TEAK SCANTLING REQUIRED.

TENDERS will be received up to noon of the 4th October, 1883, for the delivery, free of all charges, at the East Indian Railway Carriage and Wagon Works at Howrah, of about 792 tons of TEAK SCANTLINGS in 4 Sections, the first of which is for about 86 tons, the second for about 209 tons, the third for about 269 tons, and the fourth for about 227 tons.

Separates rates to be quoted for each section, and tenders will be received either for the whole quantity or for one section only.

Tenders must be submitted in forms to be obtained at the office of the undersigned, and tenders submitted in any other way will not be considered. The specification is printed with the tender form.

Covers to be superscribed "Tender for Teak Scantling."

BRADFORD LESLIE,
Agent.

Calcutta, 19th September, 1883.

COOPER AND COMPANY,
BOOKSELLERS, PUBLISHERS, STATIONERS, AND NEWSAGENTS,
BOOKSELLERS AND NEWSAGENTS TO THE
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEW BOOKS.

	Rs. as.
Bradshaw's Continental Guide for Aug. 1883...	2 4
Æsthetical Sanitation ; by W. White	1 0
Bible Emblem Anniversary Book.. Rs. 2-4 and	1 8
Boons and Blessings ; by Mrs. S. C. Hall ...	3 4
Children's Circus and Menagerie Picture Book	3 12
Chironancy or the Sciences of Palmistry ; by H. Frith	0 10
Court and the Cottage ; by Emma Marshall	2 4
Fiery Cross ; by B. Hutton.....	2 4
Fool's Paradise : Mirth and Fun for Old and Young	1 8
Golden Calf ; by Miss Braddon.....Rs. 2-4 and	1 4
Heroism in Humble Life ; by E. N. Hoare.../	1 0
Holden with the Cords ; by W. M. L. Jay	2 4
In the Olden Time	3 12
Little Six-Boots ; by C. H. Ross	0 12
Little Wide-Awake, 1884 .....Rs. 2-4 and	3 4
Marriage Ring ; by Dr. Taylor.....	1 8
Present Truth ; by C. H. Spurgeon.....	2 4
One by One ; by R. E. Francillon.....	1 4
Questions of the Day in Victoria ; by C. J. Rowe	2 8.
Robinson Crusoe, in Words of One Syllable ; by M. Godolphin	1 8
Sheridan ; by Mrs. Oliphant (English Men of Letters).....	1 8
To Be, or Not to Be ? by W. Grey Wilson	1 8
Travel War and Shipwreck ; by P. Gillmore...	2 4
True Play Not False ; by M. and F. Collins....	1 4
Afghan Knife ; by R. A. Sterndale	2 4
Across Chryse ; by A. R. Colquhoun. 2 vols...	26 4
Bad Boy Abroad	0 6
Designs in Textile Fabrics ; by T. R. Ashenhurst	8 0
Donalds, an Irish Story ; by M. J. Mapother...	0 10
Falls of Niagara and other Famous Cataracts ; by G. W. Holley	2 4
Fathers and Sons ; by J. Turgenieff.....	1 4
For the Major ; by C. F. Woolson	3 4
John Inglesant.....	3 12
Kit, a Memory ; by James Payn.....	2 4
Madeleine De Mersac ; by W. E. Norris	1 4
Mary Lamb ; by Mrs. Gilchrist	2 4
Model Father ; by D. C. Murray	1 4
Moore Birthday Book	1 8
New Republic ; by W. H. Mallock.....	1 4
Serjeant Ballantyne's Experiences of a Barrister's Life	1 8
Vegetable Materia Medica of Western India ; by W. Dymock, Pt. III.	2 0
Village Comedy ; by M. and F. Collins	1 4

COOPER & COMPANY,
BOMBAY : Meadow-street. POONA : East-street.

JUST RECEIVED
A SMALL *SELECT* SHIPMENT OF
REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS,
IMPORTED direct from Havannah consisting of some of the CHOICEST BRANDS manufactured in that celebrated Western Mart : the assortment, quality, and condition of which have rarely, if ever, been equalled in this, or any other market of the East :—

UPMANN,	Reg. Brit., per box of (in tin foil bundles of 10 each.)	50	Rs.	28
Do.	Reg. Emp.	do.	100	„	45
Do.	Panetelas Fina	do.	100	„	38
Do.	do.	do.	50	„	20
Do.	Princessas	do.	100	„	26
Do.	Cazadores Chicos	do.	25	„	8
FLOR EL TODO,		do.	50	„	20
LA LUCCA,	Reg. Reina,	do.	50	„	21
VILLAR Y VILLAR,	Reg. Reina,	do.	100	„	35
AGUILA De ORO,	Lond. Eleg.	do.	100	„	28
Do.	Reg. Reina	do.	50	„	16
MANUEL GARCIA,	Mon plaisir	do.	25	„	8
La FLOR D'ESPANA	Exquisitos	do.	25	„	12
Do.	do. Bouquets	do.	25	„	14

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily,
„ „ „ Overland Summary,
„ „ „ Weekly Budget,
„ „ „ Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide
Maclean's Guide to Bombay,
and for all other publications issuing from this office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER and Co.'s Branch Establishment, East-street, Poona.

FOR SALE
AT
JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR :

AN English-built light PARK-PHAETON with a pair of well matched bay Ponies.

Just arrived a new English-built stylish and light MAIL-PHAETON, by Lewis T. Fulker, of Salisbury.

Information regarding buying and selling horses, carriages, furniture, etc., etc., can be obtained from the undersigned.

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY.

SALE of the valuable dispensary of the late Dr. C. F. Khorry, Surgeon Dentist, consisting of surgical instruments, medical books, richly carved and neat and plain household furniture, slate Bagatelle billiard table, &c., &c., at Rampart-row, Fort (next to the *Gazette* printing office).

On WEDNESDAY, the 3rd October, 1883, at 1-30 p. m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by public auction at the above place, the whole of the above valuable and useful dispensary and household furniture, which will be on view 4 days prior to the day of sale.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, 24th September, 1883.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.
7, MARINE-STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF STILTON CHEESE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 24th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, on account of the concerned—

Ex s. s. Castle Eden.

D. & Co. 1-16—16 cases, each containing 6 twelve-pound tins, white Stilton cheese.
17-41—25 cases, each containing 8 seven-pound tins, red Stilton cheese.

In lots to suit purchasers.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 24th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

10 bal-s grey shirtings.
10 cases white shirtings.
5 cases white dhoties.
3 cases bordered prints.
4 cases printed checks.
10 cases T red shirtings.
9 bales grey T cloth.
2 cases printed Cashmere.
2 oil carpets, 75 by 18 feet.

The property of a gentleman, consisting of dinner service, plated spoons and forks, knives and carvers, table lamp, album, books, &c.

By order of Crushnajee Rungjee and Co. and on account and at the risk of Munmohundas Davidas—

1 brilliant rose ring.
1 ruby rose ring.
1 gold bangle (Sackla).
1 gold necklace (Dorol).

On account and at the risk of Goverdhun Peetamber—

B—9—NIGA—1949, 1956-1969,—15 bales grey shirtings, 9¼ to 9½ lbs. 36 inches.

On account and at the risk of Abdoolally Dawoodkhan—

2 cases, each 65 gross, tin table, dessert and tea spoons.
1 „ 50 gross tin round deep spoons.

SALE OF SUPERIOR TEAK SCANTLINGS.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 25th instant, at 4 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Mazagon Darookhana, by order of Mr. Meerzamull Showbux—

150 tons superior teak scantlings of various sizes.

In lots to suit purchasers.

Also at Tank Bunder, by order of Mr. Bhugwandas Bhagla and on account and at the risk of Vizbhoocandass Cursondas—

B in a double triangle—about 13 tons teak scantlings.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE, at No. 6, Elphinstone Circle, close to the Cathedral.

On SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 9 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 6, Elphinstone Circle (first floor)—

A quantity of blackwood and teakwood household and office furniture, of which full particulars will appear hereafter, and which will be on view 3 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 24th September, 1883.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

NO MACHINE has ever met with such popularity as the "SINGER." It is the easiest setting and the best satisfying MACHINE in the world. Wanted Agents where we are not represented. More than 30 Agents in India. For terms and particulars post-free, 2, Church-gate-street, Bombay.

DOLLS! DOLLS!! DOLLS!!!
"Nothing is so beautiful as a child going to sleep." "Nothing is so gracious as a child who awakes." To be had at BARTON & Co., Bombay.

POLO PONIES, FOR SALE, at BOMBAY LIVERY STABLE COMPANY, Byculla.

FOR SALE, a BARGAIN, a First Class REFRESHMENT ROOM BUSINESS, in Fort. Apply X., care of this Paper.

WANTED, immediately, for the Goa Railway, two Hindoo OVERSEERS. Apply, with copies of certificates, to J. J. de SOUZA, 113, Cavel Street, Bombay.

BICYCLES and TRICYCLES.—All kinds of repairs executed ; good testimonials. Apply to Hurrychund Moroba, No. 86, Copper-gully, Khetwady.

HELMETS.—Fresh and New supply of Hawke's Regulation, Ellwood's and Christy's Patent Air Chamber. Helmets of the newest designs.—Y. A. LACKA & Co.

A GENTLEMAN who has some experience of India, desires to PURCHASE a small SHARE in Tea, Coffee, or Chinchona, expects to be allowed an active share in the management, and is willing to devote his entire attention to the work. Address B. G. B., care of *Bombay Gazette*.

LECTURE, SATURDAY, 29th September, 1883, at 8 p. m., by a Special Correspondent H. T. T. Framjee Cowasjee Institute. The Central Provinces under Sir J. Morris. Their Mineral and Forest Wealth. Sport Admission front seats Re. 1, back As. 8. Tickets, apply Soundy & Co. ; Mr. J. Pearse, Apollo Street ; Librarian, Framjee Institute.

A LARGE depôt of WATCHES, CLOCKS, and MUSICAL BOXES in all varieties, sold wholesale and retail. Prices moderate. F. RATANJI, 10, Forbes-street, Fort, Bombay.

TELEPHONE! TELEPHONE! TELEPHONE! GREAT REDUCTION in RATES. Apply to Messrs. BENN, ASHLEY & Co.

THE CHAMPION CUE, as used by Roberts, Cooke and all the best players, can only be had from JOHN ROBERTS, Jr., & Co., Limited.

THE Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office amount to Six Millions Pounds Sterling and the Revenue exceeds £576,000 per annum.

CIDER "Apple Brand" bottled by Robert, Porter & Co. Quarts Rs. 6-4 ; Pints Rs. 4-4 per dozen. Apply EWART, LATHAM & Co.

SNUFFS.—Prince's Mixture, Morton's Mixture, Real Macouba, exquisitely aromatic. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

"PATTIES," approved by those who have used, especially by Europeans and Parsees. Price 2 annas each, at Tea and Coffee House, Bell Lane.

NOVELTIES in real silver ALBERT CHAINS, new designs, at Rs. 7 only. Satisfaction guaranteed.—FERNANDES & Co., Chemists, Bombay.

TAILORING.—Just opened out a fine assortment of new Tweeds and Angolas, Waterproof Clothing, &c. Inspection solicited. John Mahomed & Co., 16, Meadow-str.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1883. Price, Rs. 5 ; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

GLOVES.—Ladies' Tan Driving Gloves, Rs. 3-4 for 2 buttons. Gent's Tan Gloves, Rs. 3-8 for 2 buttons. These are soft and fresh. Just arrived.—Badham, Pile and Co., Limited.

MARINE LINES.—TO BE LET for 2 or 3 months, from the 15th October, a FURNISHED HOUSE, open to the sea. Apply to E. D., care of Post Office, Bombay.

TO BE LET, with entry, from 1st October, the top floor of a building in Elphinstone Circle, open to the sea. Dining-room, drawing-room, billiard-room, 4 bed-rooms, &c. For particulars of rent, &c., apply to JOHN FLEMING & Co.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 3, interleaved, Rs. 5-4.—Apply to the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

COD FISH; English salted, on cut, As. 8 per lb. Yorkshire Relish, Harvey, Reading Sauce and other Sauces, at PEARSE'S, Apollo-street.

NOTICES.

THE NATIONAL MARINE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION, Limited.

THE undersigned having been APPOINTED [illegible]

PEEL, CASSELS & Co.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to
OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

YARN DYED KHAKI DRILL.

THE MUIR MILLS COMPANY, Limited, Cawnpore, have a large stock of the above, in qualities and shades as approved for the clothing of European and Native Troops. Samples and prices furnished on application to
MANAGING DIRECTOR.
Or to
Messrs. W. WATSON & Co. Apollo-street, Bombay.

PENSIONS.—Fifty pounds a year to commence from age 50 may be secured by a payment of about eight rupees a month if commenced at age 30 ; if commenced at age 30 the rate is about seventeen rupees ; and if at age 40 about Forty-nine Rupees. Prospectuses, &c., on application to Secretary, Standard Life Office, 7, Rampart-row, Bombay. Applicants for information are particularly requested to state date of birth.

NOTICE.

Messrs. HENRY S. KING CO.,
LONDON,
EXECUTE ORDERS FROM ANY
CO-OPERATIVE STORE CATALOGUE,
Supplying Goods of equal quality and at the same prices. No Orders executed unless accompanied by a full Remittance.

Seeds	Palekar's	Seeds.
Seeds	Palekar's	Seeds.
Seeds	Palekar's	Seeds.

PALEKAR & Co., while thanking their patrons for their support for last nine years, beg respectfully to announce that they have just received their periodical supply of loose garden seeds.

Also Carter's seeds in boxes.

Vegetable	Rs. 3, 6-8, 12-8.
Flower	Rs. 5, 7-8, 10.
Holborn Pumps, ordinary	Rs. 5.
„ large	Rs. 9.
American Hydronettes	Rs. 12 to 20.
Lawn Mowers	Rs. 33 to 120.
Garden Pumps on wheels	Rs. 43.
Wheel-water Barrow	Rs. 32.
Patent Hedge Cutter	Rs. 5.

Our illustrated catalogues can be had post-free.
PALEKAR & Co.,
Kalbadevi-road, Bombay.

INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELLERS IN INDIA.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies, Steam-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Indian postage one anna. Published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld.
(SOCIETE L'ECLAIRAGE ELECTRIQUE, PARIS.)
CAPITAL, Fcs. 5,500,000.
OUR PRICES DEFY ALL COMPETITION !
HIGHEST REWARDS AT ALL THE EXHIBITIONS
OUR GRAMME MACHINES have shown the BEST results at all Government Trials, at Woolwich, &c.

ELECTRIC MACHINES, for 10 Incandescent Lamps		.. Rs.	350
Do.	do.	do. .. „	750
Do. for 6 are lights of 2,000 Candles, each		.. „	1,200
Do. 8	do. 500	do. .. „	1,300
Do. 20	do. 30	do. .. „	3,000

SWAN'S AND OTHER INCANDESCENT LAMPS.
PATENT WICK CARBONS give a steadier light than an other Carbons.
JABLOCH KOFF CANDLES improved-make
Insulated CABLE, Globes and other accessories
NOTE :—OUR MACHINES work with LOW TENSION currents & do not present the dangers of other systems.
F. FISCHER,
Agent and General Manager.
41, Meadow-street.

SCOTT & WASLEKAR,
CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS, ARCHITECTS, SURVEYORS, VALUERS, &c.,
OFFICE, 31, MEADOW-STREET (corner of Bell-lane),
UNDERTAKE to prepare PLANS and ESTIMATES for the ERECTION of various Western Industries, such as Jute, Silk, Wool, Cotton, Soap, and Candles ; oil crushing, paper, sugar ; Turkey Red Dye Works, Calico print works, &c. ; their MACHINERY and necessary Buildings ; also to SUPPLY MACHINERY, ENGINES, BOILERS, &c., complete, landed in Bombay, Madras, or Calcutta, or delivered at Liverpool (free on board.)
ESTIMATES FREE on application, for Machinery.
Messrs. S. & W. are AGENTS *for First Class Machinists only*, of England and Scotland.
Any Contract works supervised ; SURVEYING undertaken by the job ; VALUATION done on moderate terms. Any kind of Civil and Mechanical Engineering undertaken.

SCOTT & WASLEKAR, { T. W. SCOTT, C. E., Architect. / W. N. WASLEKAR, C. E. M. E., &c.
15th Sept., 1883.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON,
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandize, Warehouse Stocks, Dwelling-Houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay are issued by
REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 16th August, 1875.

THE NORTHERN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL, £3,000,000. ESTABLISHED 1836.

INSURANCE effected upon almost EVERY DESCRIPTION of PROPERTY in BOMBAY or the MOFUSSIL. For rates apply to
FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,
Agents.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY
FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE.
CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
FUNDS EXCEED—£1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and also accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous Rates.
WALLACE & Co., Agents,
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Entire Net Premiums Invested in Trust in Government Securities for Policyholders' Sole Benefit.

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Extract from Actuary's Report, 31st December, 1881.

"The Actual Surplus of the Company's Assets over its Policy Liabilities, as ascertained by this Investigation, amounts to £101,297 9s. On the 31st December, 1881, the Company had in hand for every £100 of liability a sum of £158 8s. 6d."

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	Exclusive Reserve Fund
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL...	Rs. 10,000,000
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The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.....	„ 8,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 8,000,000
LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY	„ 5,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY "INSLUIDE," CAPITAL.....	„ 2,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CAPITAL.....	„ 3,750,000
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The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000

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The non-participating rates of premium for European lives resident in India have been very materially reduced, and the undersigned Agents are authorised to decide, upon Proposals submitted, to issue Polices, and to settle Claims.

The Life Reserve Fund is over.
NINETY-FOUR LAKHS OF RUPEES,
which (irrespective of, and in addition to, the paid-up Capital and the Fire Reserve Fund) being about 30 per cent. of the sum assured under the Company's Life Policies, and besides this there is the guarantee of a subscribed Capital of not less than
FIVE CRORES OF RUPEES,
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FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURES,
Not granted by any other Company whatever :—
1. Policy-holders can Vote at Meetings.
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LAST 12 MONTHS' NEW BUSINESS :
1,376 PROPOSALS for.....Rs. 44,74,800.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,00 UNDER NEW SYSTEM.

Age.	30			35			40			
	Rs	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs. a. p.
Premium ...	21	5	4	24	8	8	28	10	0	33 14 8

Lower Safe Rates than any other Office.

6. Company young, and therefore free from Old Liabilities.
7. Premiums can be paid Yearly, Half Yearly, Quarterly, Monthly, or for a Limited Number of Years.
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12. The Most Economical Management.
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14. Lapsed Policies Revived without Fine.
15. Policy-holders can appoint their own Trustees, Auditors, or Consulting Actuary.
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Or any of the Agencies in India.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Cricket, Bombay vs. Mofussil, 10 a.m.
Polo Tournament, Polo Ground, 4-30 p. m.
Band, Marine Battalion, Apollo-bunder evening.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 22nd :—Bangalore (s), from Hongkong ; Pachumba (s), Kurrachee ; Berenice (s), Trieste.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 22nd :—Clan Alpine (s), for Jeddah, &c ; Rohilla (s), China, &c. ; California (s), Marseilles. Yesterday :—Charles Worsley, Chittagong.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO-BUNDER.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the Marine Battalion at the Apollo-bunder this evening, commencing at 6 (weather permitting.)

Overture	Banditen Streiche.
Valse	Brise des Nuits ..... Lamotte.
Grand Selection	Macbeth ..... Verdi.
Valse	La Pias Belle ..... Waldteufel.
Gavotte	Imperiale ..... Faust.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Australia and Bangalore entered, and the s. s. Rohilla, California, and Clan Alpine left, the dock on Saturday.

EVADING THE BUTCHER'S LICENCE.—Antone John Fernandes, a Portuguese, was on Saturday last convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of carrying on the trade of a butcher without the Municipal Commissioner. The accused, on admitting a previous conviction for a similar offence, was fined Rs. 10.

A WRIT OF "HABEAS CORPUS."—On the application of Mr. Pherozshah M. Mehta at the High Court on Saturday, Mr. Justice Birdwood granted a rule *nisi* for a writ of *habeas corpus*, calling upon Jumnabai, widow of Goculdas Premjee, to produce the body of Dewcorebai, about nine years of age, the daughter of the applicant Ladkabai, widow of Runchordas Gordhundas. Jumnabai was maternal grand-step-mother of the girl, whom she was allowed to take to her house in May, 1882, together with certain gold and silver ornaments the girl had on her person at the time. Notwithstanding the repeated requests of the applicant, Jumnabai refused to send back the girl,

GRIEVOUS ASSAULT.—Noor Mahomed Peer Mahomed, a weaver, aged sixty years, was on Saturday last convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of wounding his wife Sowagun with a knife. It appeared that the prosecutrix obtained a divorce from the prisoner about six months ago. They continued to live in the same house, but in separate rooms. On Friday afternoon, as the prosecutrix was lying asleep, the prisoner went into her room and inflicted a slight cut across her throat. She at once awoke and raised an alarm. The neighbours came up and wrenched the knife from her husband's grasp, and he himself was handed over to the police. The prisoner is sentenced him to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

THE ROBBERY OF GOLD ORNAMENTS AT BYCULLA.—Luximon Ramdin, Baijnath Kalka, Mathadin Ramdin, and Kassinath Mahadew were brought up on remand on Saturday last on a charge before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee with having on the night of the 6th August last committed house-breaking, and theft of property, consisting of gold and silver ornaments and currency notes, of the collective value of Rs. 12,918, belonging to Zora Begum, residing at Love-lane, Byculla. Mr. Roughton, of the firm of Messrs. Tobin and Roughton, appeared for the prosecution ; and Mr. Branson, instructed by Mr. Junardhun Gopal, solicitor, appeared on behalf of prisoner No. 4. Upon the evidence adduced for the prosecution, prisoners Nos. 1, 2, and 3 were convicted and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment. There being no evidence against prisoner No. 4, he was acquitted and discharged.

A DISHONEST TRAMWAY SERVANT.—Khodabux Kaite, a ghorawalla, in the service of the Bombay Tramway Company, was on Saturday last charged before Mr. P. Ryan with stealing a piece of teakwood, valued at 8 annas, the property of the Tramway Company. The prisoner, it appears, was arrested on Friday at midnight near the Grant Buildings, Lower Colaba, by the police on suspicion of having stolen a piece of teakwood which he then had in his possession. The prisoner being a Tramway servant was taken before Mr. Crisp, the traffic manager, who identified the wood as the property of the Tramway Company. Mr. Crisp further stated that up to the present time prisoner had borne a very good character. The magistrate taking this matter into consideration, sentenced the prisoner to one day's imprisonment, and ordered him to pay a fine of Rs. 10, in default to undergo a term of seven days' rigorous imprisonment.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, Sept. 21.—The irregularity in the barometric changes noticed yesterday has ceased, and the barometer is rising almost everywhere. The increase is greater in the north than in the south, so that though the readings are still highest on the south-west coast, there is greater uniformity than there has been. The winds are consequently lighter and more variable, though still generally north-westerly over Western India, and southerly in Bengal. The weather is fine almost everywhere, and the only rainfall of importance is at Kurnool and Gopalpore. Rain to-bad, ¼ inch. Previously :—Amraoti had ¾ inch.

N. W. P.—The official summary of the N.-W. P. crops and weather reports, for the week ended on September 19, states :—The improvement in the crop prospects noted last week continues, rain having fallen freely in most districts. Prices have not changed much. Cholera has broken out in Gorakhpur jail, and there have been five deaths from this disease in Allahabad.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

Sept.	Colaba. In. cts.	Fort. In. cts.	Esplanade. In. cts.	Byculla In. cts.
Previously regtd..	72 14	77 67	75 26	84 11
21 Friday.....	0 00	.....	.....	.....
22 Saturday	0 01	0 00	0 52	0 28
23 Sunday	.....	0 56	0 00	0 00
Total.....	72 15	78 23	75 78	84 39
Corresponding date last year.....	67 92	77 23	73 94	76 73

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort Esplanade, and Byculla are made up to 6 p. m. each day. The return Colaba is up to midnight.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

THE following are the minutes of the ordinary half-yearly meeting of the above-named Corporation, held at Shanghai on the 25th August, Mr. W. Reiners presiding :—

After Mr. Jackson, the Chief Manager, had read the notice calling the meeting,

The Chairman read the report, and then said :—Gentlemen,—The accounts which are annexed to the report just read, fully explain the position of the Bank's affairs, and I believe you will concur with the Directors that the result of the last half year's working is very satisfactory. (Applause.) Considering that business in China and Japan, the principal field of our operations, has not been very remunerative to those interested, the Directors beg to congratulate the shareholders upon the good profits realised. We have every reason to look with confidence to the future and to expect a good result for the present half year, which has commenced. I am happy to say, well. (Applause.) In reviewing the accounts, you will, in the first place, observe that we have adopted a new heading, viz. the "Dividend Adjustment Account," showing the difference in exchange between the rate at which the dividend is declared and the current rate of the day. We were in the habit formerly of deducting this difference in exchange from the net profits, but there is no doubt the method now adopted is more correct, as showing more clearly the actual net profits of the Bank. Our Government Securities have been reduced from $1,630,255.54 to $1,162,902.40, which, however, is only temporary, as we have since invested a large sum of money in the new Indian Loan, which has just been issued at Calcutta. Our next accounts will thus show a considerable increase in this item, which the Directors intend to maintain as a permanent investment of a portion of our Reserve Fund. I am sure this will meet with your approval. (Applause.) We have added $100,000 to the Dividend Equalization Fund, which now stand at $200,000, and our Reserve Fund has been augmented by the premium received on the issue of the new Shares to the respectable figure of $3,198,336.43. A further sum from the same source will be added at the end of the year to this fund. We are strongly impressed with the wisdom of following the example set by the great Banks at home, who are all building up vast Reserve funds. Some time ago we looked upon 25 lacs of Reserve as the summit of our ambition ; now we consider 50 lacs the amount to try and attain to. I hope the time is not far distant when we will be able to show a Reserve of five millions of dollars. The second call of the new Shares was due on the 30th June last ; the

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A MEETING of the Corporation was held on Friday afternoon, Mr. Raghunath N. Khote, C.I.E., presiding. There were present :—Surgeon-Majors H. J. Blanc and W. Gray, Lieut.-Col. G. L. C. Merewether, Sir Frank H. Souter, Drs. Thomas Blaney and P. C. DeSouza, Messrs. E. R. Freeborn, C. A. Turner, E. F. Underwood, Cowasjee Hormusjee, Anundrao Narayen Vasudeo, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, Dadabhai Navroji, Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Fazulbhoy Visram, Gokuldas Jugmohundas, Homejee Cursetjee Dady, Jamshedjee Pallonjee Kapadia, Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Joomabhoy Laljee, Kaikbusroo Nowrojee Kabrajee, Karsandas Vallabdas, Kashinath Trimbak Telang, Mirza Husan Khan, Muljee Bhawanidas Barbhai, N. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Nowrozjee Furdoonjee, Pherozeshah Merwanjee Mehta, Shantaram Narayen, Shivji Dhurmaji, Tribhowandas Munguldas Nuthoobhoy, and Vandrawundas Purshotumdas.

A SITE FOR THE PROPOSED MUNICIPAL HALL.

Mr. Barrow, the Clerk, read the following Government Resolution on the subject of allowing a suitable site for the proposed Municipal Hall :—

Resolution.—The plot marked A and tinted green, at the junction of the Esplanade Market-road and the Cruickshank-road, measuring 6,000 square yards, may be allotted to the Municipality as a site for the proposed Municipal Hall.

2. The land is valued at Rs. 30 per square yard; but as it is required for a purely public purpose, the Government of India will be asked whether they will authorise its being given to the Municipality without charge, or at a lower price.

3. The two areas, tinted yellow, opposite the Municipal Hall and the Theatre, may be made over to the Municipality, free of charge, on the condition named below, and provided that the Municipality make their own arrangements with the lessee of the theatre in regard to that portion of ground which has been leased to him until the year 1889.

4. These spaces must be enclosed for the use of vehicles waiting on business at the Municipal Hall or Theatre; the enclosure may be of posts and chains, so that the whole area may be utilised on occasions of great concourse, but the open space in front of the railway terminus is sufficiently large, and Government do not think it advisable that any increase should be made to the area already available for ordinary traffic.

5. For this reason, there is no need to make over to the Municipality the space tinted yellow, between the Cruickshank and Hornby-roads.

W. A. BAKER, Col., R.E.,
Under-Secretary to Government.

Dr. Blaney proposed that the resolution be recorded with the thanks of the Corporation to His Excellency the Governor-in-Council for the intimation contained therein of the proposal made by Government for granting a free site or at a nominal rate for the new Municipal Hall. Dr. Blaney reminded the Corporation that a deputation had waited, five years ago, on Sir Richard Temple, then Governor of Bombay, as to a site for the Municipal Hall. A site just in front of the present buildings was offered at a price which was simply prohibitive, and the Corporation therefore declined to have anything to do with it. But now they must all be glad to see the spirit in which their application was received by the Government of Sir James Fergusson, whose recommendation to the Government of India was certainly most favourable to the interests of the Municipality. He (Dr. Blaney) was sure the Corporation would thank H.E. the Governor-in-Council, and he trusted that the recommendation of the local Government would be so far favourably received by the Government of India that a free site would be granted for the Municipal Hall.

Mr. Nowrozjee hoped that no more delay would take place in the matter, and that the foundation-stone of the edifice which was to contain the Municipal Hall would be laid before long with due honours. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Pherozeshah Mehta observed that the Government of India were going to be asked whether they would grant the site without charge or at a lower rate. If the Government were to recommend the Supreme Government that a price should be charged for the site, their vote of thanks would have no meaning. It might appear ungracious to make an observation of that sort, but he was sure the Government of Sir James Fergusson would regard it in the spirit in which it was offered. The Corporation should not be very anxious to pass votes of thanks every time the Government thought it proper to do their duty. He thought they should reserve the vote for those occasions when it could be of very great value. He need not say that he fully appreciated the recommendation of the Government to treat the Municipality with liberality in the matter. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. J. P. Kapadia asked under what predicament they would be if they passed the vote of thanks on that occasion, and the Government of India afterwards refused to grant them a site for less than Rs. 30 per yard ! (Laughter.)

Mr. Mehta.—Then you can pass a vote of censure. (Laughter.)

Mr. Kapadia proceeded to say that in view of the visit of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught they should not be asked to pay such a large sum for a Municipal Hall. (Laughter.) The Municipal Hall should be called by the name of the Duke of Connaught Hall. (Laughter.) Municipal Hall, (Hear, hear.) Government might be asked to build a Municipal Hall as a present to the Municipality. (Hear, hear.) Now Government refused to vote a large sum for the reception of the Royal visitors, and the Municipality was expected to be moved by the thought that if the proposal for a free site came from any other member of the Corporation he (Mr. Kapadia) in his speech would be tempted to grant them a free site. "Otherwise," added Mr. Kapadia, "we shall have to pay a deal of money." (Laughter.)

Dr. Blaney said, in reply to Mr. Pherozeshah, that the Bombay Government, having really changed their policy, and having behaved in a generous spirit towards the Municipality, he (Dr. Blaney) thought they should do their part of their duty by drawing the friendly feeling between the Corporation and the Government closer together. The policy of recognizing the Municipality as a public body in a generous spirit was in itself a departure which must be hailed by them by passing a vote of thanks.

Mr. Mehta.—Dr. Blaney then passes an indirect vote of censure on former Governments.

Dr. Blaney replied that he would have answered the remark if Mr. Mehta had made it in his speech.

Mr. Mehta.—You can answer it still.

Dr. Blaney's proposition was then put to the vote, and carried, Mr. Kapadia being the only dissentient.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

The reports made by committees of the Corporation with reference to the subject of the proposed extension of Local Self-government were submitted to the Corporation.

The following is the report of the Committee appointed by the Municipal Corporation to consider and report, in conjunction with the Municipal Commissioner, what amendments in the Municipal Acts may, in the opinion of the Corporation, be desirable in connection with the new local self-government scheme :—

Two Committees have been appointed by the Corporation on the subject; one on the 17th January last, and one on the 9th April, the members of which were Messrs. Grattan Geary, Bhaishankar Nanabhai, Dadabhai Navroji, Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Nowrozjee Furdoonjee, P. Peterson, Pherozeshah Merwanjee Mehta, and Rahimtula Mahomed Sayani.

Seven meetings have been held by these Committees, the scope of whose inquiries has included the consideration of the following points :—

1. Whether it is desirable to alter, to any material extent, that portion of the existing Municipal law which relates to the constitution and functions of the Corporation and the Town Council ; and,

2. Whether the Municipal Commissioner should be appointed by Government, as at present, or by the Corporation.

3. Whether it would be in the interests of the city that the Town Council should become the executive in supersession of, or in conjunction with the Municipal Commissioner.

The conclusions at which the majority of the Committee have arrived on these points are as under :—

1. That, having regard to the increased population, the number of the members of the Corporation should be increased from 64 to 72, to be elected and appointed as follows :—

Elected by Ratepayers	36
Do. the Justices	24
Do. the Fellows of the University	2
Do. the Chamber of Commerce	2
Appointed by Government	8
	72

The Committee were induced to recommend these alterations in the existing system by the following considerations :—

Sixty-four members were assigned to the Corporation at a time when the population was 614,000, and at this proportion was one member to about 10,000 of the population. Now that the population has increased to 773,196, if the same proportion is to be preserved, the number of members must be increased, and seventy-two is the most convenient for purposes of apportionment. By giving half the total number of members to the ratepayers as before, there remain 36 seats for distribution ; it seemed to the Committee to be in accordance with the principles of Self-Government that one-third of the remaining seats hitherto filled by direct nomination by Government should be handed over to bodies capable of exercising the franchise. It is therefore recommended that the Chamber of Commerce should elect two members, and the Fellows of the University two, while the number returned by the Justices should be increased from 16 to 24. Inasmuch as the Bench of Justices is itself appointed by Government, it is believed that there will be no objection to eight seats, hitherto directly at the disposal of Government, being now transferred to the Justices. The eight seats still reserved for Government will be a sufficient guarantee for the due representation of Government interests on the Corporation.

On the question of the mode of exercising the franchise, the Committee are of opinion that the right of voting at Ratepayers' Elections, and the qualification for membership of the Corporation, should be conceded, irrespective of the payment of rates and taxes, to all graduates of the University of Bombay, the other Indian Universities and the Universities of the United Kingdom, in all the different faculties of arts, law, medicine and engineering, and to all barristers, advocates, solicitors, pleaders, and pleaders of the Sudder Court. Such voters should be required to vote in the ward in which they reside, having previously registered their names, as such voters, with the Municipal Commissioner. At every election the electors, whether Ratepayers, Justices of the Peace, Members of the Senate of the University, or of the Chamber of Commerce, should be entitled to vote for as many members as are to be returned by the electors. With a view to guard the interests of minorities, the Committee recommend that the cumulative system of voting, which has been tried with such success in the case of the School Board elections in England, should be adopted.

The elections by wards, as at present, should continue, but, either by clubbing wards or otherwise, the seats should be so distributed as, roughly, to give an equal number of representatives to an equal number of electors.

The following persons should be entitled to vote at Ratepayers' Elections in right of the rates and taxes paid by or for the companies or firms represented by such persons :—

(a) Senior resident partners of mercantile firms, or, in their absence, the legally constituted agents of such firms holding powers of attorney from the firms.

(b) Managers or agents of all registered companies.

(c) Agents or moonims of firms who are entitled to sue and liable to be sued in respect of the firms they represent.

Where a voter has a qualification as a Ratepayer in more wards than one, he should only have the right to vote in one ward, which he himself should be entitled to select, provided he gives notice to the Municipal Commissioner in sufficient time to allow of the necessary alteration in the list of persons qualified to be elected or appointed members of the Corporation, and of persons qualified to vote at Ratepayers' Elections, to be published by the Commissioner on or before the 10th* of October in each year.

The Committee propose that for the future all elections shall be held in accordance with the draft Schedule shown below, or by By-Laws to be voted by the Corporation, and sanctioned by Government in accordance with the Rules issued from time to time by the Local Government.

The Committee gave considerable attention to the subject of the appeal in cases of disputed elections, and came to the conclusion that no alteration should be made in the present simple arrangement, under which the decision of the Chief Magistrate is final.

If the election of any one or more members is set aside, any person (duly qualified) should be eligible for nomination, seconding and election for and at the fresh election held, in place of the one set aside; and at the said fresh election all the Ratepayers and others entitled to vote in the ward where the election is held should be entitled to vote at the fresh election.

The list of fellows of the University, of the members of the Chamber of Commerce, and of the others to whom it is proposed to extend the franchise should be prepared as shown in the draft sections.

As it appears desirable to make a better provision in the case of continued absence on the part of members, it is proposed to amend the existing Section 8 (clause 1) and to insert that clause as follows :—

is absent from meetings of the Corporation for six months consecutively.

Regarding the functions of the Corporation and the Town Council, and their respective powers of check and control, the Committee are of opinion that these powers should in no way be lessened.

A proposal has been made to the Committee, which if acted upon would entirely change the form of the executive authority. It was suggested that the Municipality Commissioner should be the Chairman of the Town Council, and that the Town Council should be the executive authority, *each* of the members *sharing* with the Commissioner the responsibility for all acts of executive authority. The Committee disapprove of this proposal, considering that unless there was an entire change of organization, the general body of the Council could not of itself actually carry on the administrative work of the city, which requires constant attention, great energy and special aptitude. At best the Council would only meet once or twice a week to discuss and sanction the Commissioner's actions, and in all cases where urgency was pleaded they would be obliged to agree to the action taken by him, and to share in the full responsibility for the same, although they might disapprove of what had been done. Practically, they would still have sole executive authority ; the Council's power would be only nominal.

The express purpose for which the Council exists is that of "securing the due administration of the Municipal Fund," and the Committee do not see how the Council could perform that function if they were bound by all the actions of the Commissioner.

The Committee do not consent, therefore, to this suggestion, nor are they of opinion that the Commissioner should be a member of the Council and entitled to vote as such.

As to the appointment of Chairman of the Council, the Committee think that he should be elected by the Council.

It has been suggested that the number of the Town Council should be increased to fifteen, but the majority of the Committee are of opinion that the number should be left at twelve.

Referring to the question of the Commissionership, for the reasons already stated, the Committee are of opinion that the Commissioner should continue to be the Executive Officer of the Corporation.

They are also of opinion that his appintment should continue to be made by Government.

With reference to the section relating to contracts the Committee recommend that all tenders for contracts for works or services, whether paid for out of ordinary revenue, from Loans or otherwise, involving an expenditure of Rs. 5,000 in the aggregate, or upwards, should be submitted to, and should receive the previous sanction of the Council.

And that all contracts for farming or leasing rents, or tolls or any other sources of income that are farmed or leased involving, Rs. 3,000 per annum or upwards, should in the same way be subject to like previous sanction.

The Committee are indebted to Mr. Ollivant for copies of the draft amended Acts in the form in which he proposes that the new Act should be passed into law, and they have taken advantage of the courtesy thus afforded them, to adopt, for the greater part, the different sections relating to the constitution of the Corporation and the administration on the Municipal Fund as given below. As Mr. Ollivant very justly remarks, the provisions of the present Act, relating to the constitution of the Municipal Fund, and "the mode of accounting for and applying the same, are scattered about, instead of being grouped with some attempt at methodical arrangement, under separate heads to which they relate." And he adds :—"In the re-arrangement which I have suggested, I have endeavoured to remedy this defect, so that any one desiring to know what funds the Corporation has to expend, What are the powers vested in the Corporation, the Town Council and Commissioner respectively, What does the Municipal Property and Fund comprise, how it is to be controlled, applied and accounted for, may find an answer readily without having to hunt all over the Act amongst sections relating to various details of administration."

The Committee without binding themselves to every detail contained in the following draft generally recommend its adoption, as a fair model on which an amended Act may be based.

The further amendments proposed by the Committee and the alterations made by them in Mr. Ollivant's text are shown, as far as practicable, within commas, thus, " "

GRATTAN GEARY,
Chairman of the Committee,
NOWROZJEE FURDOONJEE,
JAVERILAL UMIASHANKAR YAJNIK,
PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA,
BHAISHANKAR NANABHAI,
P. PETERSON,
RAHIMTULA M. SAYANI,
DADABHAI NAVROJI.

Municipal Office, 7th August 1883.

MINUTES.

The above report is good so far as it goes and has my approval, but there is one point which, I think, has been omitted from it. I refer to the evident necessity, under the proposed extension of Local Self-government in Bombay, of making the Committees of the Town Council more of administrative or working bodies then they appear to be at present. This is the more necessary now, seeing that this Committee has negatived the proposal to make the Town Council an executive body in supersession of, or in conjunction with, Municipal Commissioner. The proposal I mean, namely, the formation of permanent or standing Committees to watch the working of each department of Municipal administration, is one which, I think, is deserving of the attention of the Corporation. Hitherto the Committees of the Town Council, like the Town Council itself, have been purely consultative bodies. They dispose of questions referred to them for their opinion. I suggest that the time has come when, for the purpose of "securing the due administration of the Municipal Fund," but of giving the members of the Municipal Corporation a larger share in the practical administration of Municipal affairs, there should be working Committees, each consisting of three or more members of the Town Council, or of the Corporation, as seems best, who should be entrusted with the duty of seeing that the administration of the Department with which the Committee is connected is duly carried on, as it should be, in conformity with Municipal Acts in force for the time being, and with existing rules for the conduct of administration. The control which such bodies would be able to exercise would be more by way of help to the Municipal Commissioner, and in no way in conflict with, or antagonistic to, his authority as the chief executive officer of the Municipality. I notice that the formation of such Committees is enjoined under Section 23 of the present Municipal Act, and under Section 31 of Mr. Ollivant's draft. But both these sections are not, to my thinking, sufficiently comprehensive, and, what is more, they do not provide for the remuneration of such standing Committees.

I should propose four Committees :—(1) a Works Committee, which should concern itself with watching the work of the Engineering Department of the Municipality, and deal with questions relating to all Municipal works, present and prospective ; (2) a Sanitary Committee, having the supervision of the Health Department and the consideration of all sanitary questions ; (3) a Finance Committee, which should embrace the departments of Accounts, Revenue, and Finance ; and (4) a Law Committee, charged with the consideration of all questions of law, and cases of litigation which now and then arise in course of administration. Each of these Committees will not only have the supervision of the work done in the department with which it is specially concerned, but will act as a consulting body to the Municipal Commissioner, the Town Council, and the Corporation, in respect of all matters, affecting its department. The Municipal Commissioner to be an *ex-officio* member of all these Committees, while the Secretary to the Town Council should act as their Secretary. It may be urged that there would not be found men ready and willing to devote their time and attention to the work of such Committees ; but I do not thing any difficulty need arise in this respect, having regard to character and public spirit of the citizens of Bombay. Of course members of such Committees will be paid for attendance, but the expenditure would, I think, be wasted or thrown away, if the results of the Committees' labours should be greater watchfulness over the details of each department, and greater efficiency of work done. If the Finance Committee, for instance, which has, as I suppose, the charge of the departments of Accounts Revenue and Finance, should, by a stricter vigilance over such accounts and revenue, be the means of saving the Municipality from such heavy losses as that of Rs. 15,000 recently caused by the frauds of a clerk in Mr. Braham's department, and which the present system of Municipal audit has been unable to detect, the Committee would amply fulfil the objects of its existence. Again, as matters stand at present, members of the Corporation have felt it difficult to deal with proposals for sanctioning new works or extensions of works brought forward by the Municipal Commissioner. Such proposals are seldom accompanied by plans or detailed estimates of cost. Great urgency is pleaded in asking the Corporation to vote away large sums of money. The inevitable result of this loose system is, that in nine cases out of ten, the actual expenditure on works exceeds the estimates, and the Corporation is once more pressed to sanction the excess expenditure which, in many cases, is already incurred. The recent Police buildings may be cited as a notable case in point. Now, I believe it is of the essence of Local Self-government, that no proposals for works costing large sums of money should be brought by the Commissioner before the Town Council, or by the Town Council before the Corporation, until they have undergone a thorough scrutiny from the Works Committee. This Committee should have before it all plans and estimates of cost of such proposed works, and no action should, I think, be taken in respect of them until the proposals have been favourably reported upon by the Works Committee.

* Note.—It is absolutely impossible to correct the lists up to the night of the 30th September and get them printed off (say 200 foolscap pages) by the morning of the 1st October, as prescribed in the existing Acts.

The Municipal Commissioner cannot be expected to go into the detailed working of each department ; but committees such as I propose, would be so many real helps to him, to say nothing of the insight into the executive administration of the Municipality which this division of labour would give to the members. It will constitute a real education for them into the practical administration of a great department. The revenues of the Bombay Municipality are equal to those of a good-sized district in this Presidency, and the part taken by its members in their administration would be by far the best preparation for them for higher administrative work. The Municipality of Bombay will thus, in a measure, fulfil the objects of the Viceroy's scheme of local self-government in a manner which cannot fail to enhance the character and reputation of the city as *prima in Indis*.

JAVERILAL UMIASHANKAR YAJNIK.

Bombay, 14th August, 1883.

I concur.

P. PETERSON.

I approve of the Report so far as it goes, but for reasons specified in my minute, pages 5 and 6, dated 8th December 1877, transmitted to Government, Legislative Department, I would suggest to the Committee the advisability of recommending the repeal of the bludgeon clauses contained in Sections 40 and 41 of the Municipal Acts. These clauses strike at the root of self-government, which is proposed to be introduced throughout India, and are highly derogatory to the Municipality of Bombay, whose motto is *Urbs prima in India*. The conduct and management of the affairs of the Corporation during the past decade will, I trust, convince Government that there are no grounds for the want of confidence implied by these clauses. The account which I have given in my minute of the past administration of Municipal affairs will show that there is no necessity whatever for perpetuating this objectionable menace.

NOWROZJEE FURDOONJEE.

16th August, 1883.

The following is a portion of the report made by the Committee appointed to consider what departments of administration the Municipality should ask Government to hand over to them for management, and how the various outstanding claims of the Municipality against Government should be settled :—

I.—What are the heads of expenditure which may most suitably be transferred ?

In considering this question the Committee have not confined themselves to the institutions, the charge of which is offered in Government letter No. 793, Financial Department, dated 26th February, 1883.

They have preferred to go through all heads of expenditure with regard to which a *prima facie* cause for transfer suggested itself : and, in coming to a conclusion, they have been guided by two main considerations. Regarding any such transfer as a development of local self-government, it is, in the opinion of the Committee, extremely desirable that the Municipality should endeavour to get the control, not of parts here and parts there of heads of expenditure, but of the remainders of which are left to be administered by the officers of Government, but so far as other considerations do not render that unadvisable, of the whole of such heads of expenditure as may be considered generally suitable and available for transfer. The transfer is, in this light, of the nature of an experiment, and the experiment is one the results of which will be keenly scrutinised. The success of the experiment is, in the opinion of the Committee, doubtful ; but it appears to them that it will be in the interests of the Corporation to set up, by the successful administration of less than might at first be asked for now, such a claim for larger concessions in the future as Government may be able to admit, rather than, by overhaste in the beginning, to strain such administrative appliances as the Corporation now possesses, or could readily improvise, and so possibly to prejudice, at the outset, the success of a movement which the Committee are persuaded the Corporation has much at heart.

So also, on the other hand, it is submitted that it is in the interest of the State generally that, so far as possible, the two sets of administrative machinery—that of Government and that of the Municipality—should be left in control of different parts of one head of expenditure. Such an arrangement must involve a great deal of unnecessary expense to the taxpayer, as also a constant friction between the two sets of officials. It would require much good sense and forbearance on both sides to render innocuous. On these grounds, and after careful consideration of each item, the Committee have thus honestly recommended appropriations to ask for the control of institutions as in the annexed schedule. It should be a matter of understanding that while Government will hand over the existing revenue, including their own contribution in proportion to expenditure, shall, as far as possible, be in a shape to give promise of expansion to meet increased expenditure, as indicated in paragraph 5 of the despatch from the Government of India (Finance Department, No. 56), dated Simla, October 10, 1881, as follows :—"It is not the intention of the Government of India that the proposed transfer of the control of expenditure of a specially local character to local bodies should involve the addition of existing local burdens, and it will therefore be necessary to arrange for the simultaneous transfer of receipts sufficient to meet any net balance of additional expenditure, which in any instance may arise. The nature of the receipts to be transferred requires careful consideration. They should, where possible, be of such a character as to afford a reasonable prospect that by careful administration, under the advice specially due to local sympathy, experience and watchfulness, they will so increase as to afford the means of meeting any additional expenditure which may be rendered necessary by the growing wants of each locality. In cases where a larger augmentation may be needed than is yielded by receipts of a specially local character, it may perhaps be found possible to assign to local bodies the receipts from Pounds, or a share of assessed taxes collected within the area of their jurisdiction. All receipts connected with any head of expenditure transferred to local control would, of course, be also transferred at the same time. For instance, all fees paid in schools under local control would be paid to the receipts."

Mr. Nowrozjee Furdoonjee said the task of moving the adoption of the report in which the committee had considered what departments of administration the Municipality should ask Government to hand over for management had been entrusted to him by the Chairman. The report was made in reference to the proposed scheme of local self-government, which promised to confer an everlasting boon on the people of India, if it were carried out in the wise spirit in which it was conceived. (Hear, hear.) It was high time that their views on the subject should be communicated to the Government in reply to their letter which they had received so far back as February last. He thought the Government were now engaged in maturing the scheme of local self-government, so far as it related to the city of Bombay. With regard to the mofussil, the scheme had been matured, and the Bills upon the subject were now under the consideration of the Legislative Council, which, he believed, was waiting for an expression of opinion on behalf of the Corporation. Mr. Nowrozjee therefore urged the Corporation to adopt the report, and transmit their reply to Government without further delay. With respect to the question of the transfer of the police charges to Government, Mr. Nowrozjee said the Corporation might safely submit to the Government that, except in special cases, none of the Bombay municipalities throughout the Presidency paid one iota of the police expenditure. The police which was maintained in the city served a double purpose. It was not only a municipal and police force, but it was also the police of the metropolis of Western India, and it did as much service to the city as to the Government. They might, therefore, go to Government, and say that an exception should not be made in the case of the Municipality of Bombay, and that they should not be called upon to accept an equivalent for the police charges which the Government proposed to take over.

Colonel Merewether suggested that Mr. Nowrozjee had better confine himself to the first head of the report.

After some discussion, it was agreed that Mr. Nowrozjee should consider each head of the report separately.

Mr. Nowrozjee said he had no objection to accede to the wishes of the Corporation, and confine his remarks and his proposition to the first portion of the report, which related to educational and medical institutions and works of local interest which, the committee thought, the Municipality might suitably take over from Government. After some further remarks, the speaker resumed his seat.

Mr. Shantaram seconded Mr. Nowrozjee's proposition.

Dr. Blanc said that from seventeen to eighteen thousand people every year sought medical relief in and it should be treated as if it were before a committee for discussion.

As the feeling of the Corporation appeared to be in favour of hearing Dr. Blanc, he was allowed by the Chairman to proceed with his remarks. Dr. Blanc urged that they should first know the details of a large institution like the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, citing the instances of the proposals to establish a pawn-brokers' bank and to afford medical relief to the poor, which were rejected by the Corporation mainly on the ground that the Municipality need not undertake those responsibilities about which they knew nothing whatever.

Mr. Nowrozjee.—Mr. Chairman, these questions have already been disposed of. (Laughter.)

Dr. Blanc replied that he brought them in for the sake of his argument. After making some further remarks, Dr. Blanc resumed his seat.

Mr. Nowrozjee having briefly replied on the debate, the Chairman put Dr. Blanc's amendment to the vote, with the result that only the proposer and seconder voted in its favour. Mr. Nowrozjee's proposition adopting the portion of the report which related to the heads of expenditure on education, medical charity, and public works of local interest, which might suitably be transferred from Government to the Municipality, was then carried.

SIR FRANK SOUTER'S PERSONAL ALLOWANCE.

The following letter was recorded :—

No. 5405 of 1883. Judicial Department.

Bombay Castle, 8th August 1883.

From C. G. W. Macpherson, Esq., C.I.E. Under-Secretary to Government, Bombay, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department (Police.)

Sir,—With reference to the correspondence ending with the letter from your office No. 182, dated the 14th March, 1872, I am directed to transmit for submission to the Government of India copy of the papers regarding a proposal of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay to give Sir Frank Souter an additional allowance of Rs. 500 per mensem.

2. In forwarding these papers, I am desired to request that you will be so good as to obtain the sanction of His Excellency the Governor-General in Council to the proposal of the Municipal Corporation. It will be seen that the Bombay Municipality are fully prepared to accept the liability for the increased charge during Sir Frank Souter's tenure of the Police Commissionership, upon the same footing as that for the personal allowance already granted to him in 1870.

3. I am to state that although this Government would not have felt themselves justified in proposing such an addition out of Imperial revenues, they do not object to the spontaneous grant by the Municipality of the additional personal allowance to Sir Frank Souter, whose services have been exceptionally distinguished and valuable.—I have, &c.,

C. G. W. MACPHERSON,
Under-Secretary to Government.

The Corporation then adjourned.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

SUNDAY, 21st September, 1883.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·813
Temperature of the Air	80·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75·6
Dew Point	73·6
Relative humidity of Air	0·791
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 8).	5·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	84·6
Minimum do. do. read at 10 a.m.).	76·0
General Direction of Wind*	SW, SE, S, WSW, W.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	195
Fall of Rain*	0·00
Total fall during the month	5·59
" " year	72·14

* From midnight to midnight.

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 21.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

THE "MAZAGON DOCKYARD SUIT" OF 1834.

CHARLES AGNEW TURNER *vs.* HAJEE BEEBEE, WIDOW, AND OTHERS.

HIS LORDSHIP delivered judgment in this case to-day. The plaintiff, as the assignee of the estate and effects of Aga Mahomed Rahim Shirazee, an insolvent, sought to recover from the defendants as the heirs and legal representatives of Hajee Zenail Abadeen, deceased, the sum of Rs. 1,55,000, with interest at 9 per cent. per annum from the 28th August, 1875, till payment. Mr. Lang, Mr. Inverarity, and Mr. Russell, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson, Bhaishunker, and Dinshah, appeared for the plaintiff ; and the Hon'ble Mr. Morrison, Mr. Farran, and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, for the defendants.

His lordship said.—This case arises out of what is known as the Mazagon Dockyard suit. The years over which that suit has spread, the various forms which it has assumed, and the total disappearance by death of the parties originally interested, remind one of a long-lived Chancery suit in the days before English law reform. There is hardly a judge of the Bombay bench for the last forty years who has not been called upon to adjudicate on it in some form. On this twice been in the Commissioner's office, each time for some years, and once it has even reached the Lords of the Privy Council. It was supposed to have been finally settled in 1875 when the grandson of the original Settlor at last received his heritage. But it has appeared once more in another form. I think, however, I may now confidently say it has reached its last stage, or at any rate its last stage but one. A brief history of the suit is necessary to make my judgment intelligible. A Mussulman merchant prince of the Shoostree family, Mahomed Ali Khan by name, died in Bombay about 1820. He left a relation as executor of his estate, one Mahomed Rahim Shirazee. The Shoostrees brought an action against the original executor, and it ended in a decree in his favour in 1834 against Rahim Shirazee for an account. In 1846 the Master, to whom the question was referred as a matter of account, found Rahim Shirazee liable to pay the estate over eleven lakhs. The Supreme Court confirmed the Master's report. An appeal was lodged against this decision, and the Privy Council in 1856 ordered the accounts to be taken. Meanwhile the defendant in the suit, Mahomed Rahim Shirazee, had become insolvent and filed his schedule in 1850. About that time the defendant in the suit I have now to decide, Hajee Zenail Abadeen, first came upon the scene. He was a cousin of Rahim Shirazee and a merchant who dealt with the ports in the Persian Gulf. Rahim Shirazee, after suffering imprisonment here, was allowed to leave Bombay ; and he left Zenail Abadeen as his representative with a power of attorney. When Rahim Shirazee died, the children continued to regard Abadeen as their agent ; the power of attorney was renewed ; and it was in force till his death. Thus from 1850 down to 1879, when he died, Zenail Abadeen was the sole representative of the Shirazee family. In consequence of the decision of the Privy Council, Zenail Abadeen pressed the Official Assignee of that date to revive the suit. He furnished the funds, the suit was revived, and the matter was again referred in 1859 to the Master to take an account, the Mazagon Dockyard, which had been taken by the Shoostrees, being put into the hands of a receiver. With this accounts were all in Persian and were complicated. The parties who had been concerned in the transaction were all dead. Zenail Abadeen alone seems to have understood the books. He gave every assistance at first and also employed the services of an old employé of Rahim Shirazee at Calcutta, who, however, died shortly after coming to Bombay. There then began a talk of amicably settling the matter. The prospect of a settlement in the course of judicial proceedings seemed so remote that any fair compromise was better for all parties. In sixteen years, one-twenty-fifth part of the accounts was investigated, and at that rate every person interested, and the Shoostrees in the first place, would have passed away with this suit still hung up in the Master's office. Meanwhile the Shoostrees were kept out of their inheritance. The creditors of Rahim Shirazee were deprived of all chances of a dividend. The family of Rahim Shirazee were debarred from such share as might be theirs, if any sum were found due to their father, more than enough to satisfy his creditors. The representatives of the Shirazee family, Zenail Abadeen, was kept out of any money he might have advanced to maintain the litigation. Nubee Khan told us the talk of settlement began as early as 1860-61. It at any rate assumed a serious practical form in 1870. Sir Salar Jung, who was an uncle of the Shirazee family, intervened. Meetings were held and negotiations carried on between Mr. Prescot, solicitor to the Official Assignee, Mr. Prescot, as solicitor to Abdul Lutif, the Shoostree representative and the defendant in the suit, and Zenail Abadeen, the agent of the Shirazee family, all took part. Their lordship here read the terms of the compromise arranged in 1870.) This compromise, however, broke down. It was stopped by a suit that was instituted by one Ali Akbar. Then subsequently another suit was filed by one Mahomed Tukkee. The first suit was dismissed. But the second led to serious results, as it was the real cause of reviving the compromise. It was brought to establish a claim on the Shirazee estate, preferred by Abdul Lutif, the Shoostree defendant in the pending equity suit. Abdul Lutif agreed to compromise the Tukkee claim, but in the deed of compromise he makes the settlement contingent on, or part of, a general settlement of all claims. He thereby expressly admits the claim of Zenail Abadeen and treats it as separate from the claim of the Official Assignee. This document was communicated to Mr. Gamble, who acknowledged its receipt. This correspondence revived the compromise of 1870. Sir Salar Jung again intervened, this time by letter. Another important outsider, the Persian Consul General, also appeared as family counsellor. Counsel on behalf of Mahomed Tukkee and then saw Zenail Abadeen. He viewed the matter as "an arrangement of a family quarrel." He also states that he looked upon Zenail Abadeen as not only holding a power of attorney for the Shoostrees, but as being the agent of the Official Assignee. On this latter point, however, his opinion was worth little, as he could not recollect having any talk with Zenail Abadeen as to his position. As a matter of fact, Mr. Gamble himself was informed of all the terms of compromise just as he was in 1870. The Tukkee compromise deed was sent to him personally. His solicitor knew of all the arrangements. Mr. Prescot, the attorney of Abdul Lutif, told him of them, and Mr. Gamble replied that "it did not matter to him as he was getting the full amount necessary to pay the debts in the schedule." Although the Consul General thought Zenail Abadeen acted for the Official Assignee, Zenail Abadeen himself said "in respect of this matter the attorneys ought to be consulted with." The renewed compromise was a transcript of that of 1870. The terms were considered as already settled. In the Tukkee agreement, which gives the view of the compromise taken by Abdul Lutif, the defendant from whom the fund for settlement came, we find the terms of agreement with the Official Assignee treated distinctly from those with the Shirazee "represented by Zenail Abadeen ;" and the object of the settlement is expressly stated to be to indemnify the defendants from all claims whatsoever of third parties interested in the estate of Rahim Shirazee as creditors or next of kin. Parties were now in complete accord. On the 12th July, 1875, the sanction of the court was asked and granted to a compromise on the following terms :—The suit to be withdrawn, the money in the hands of the receiver to be paid to the defendant less Rs. 75,000 to be paid to Mr. Gamble, Rs. 10,000 of which sum was to go to him in lieu of commission ; the rest to go to the creditors. Nothing was said in this application to the court of the other terms of the settlement. Mr. Gamble applied on the one side, Abdul Lutif Shoostree on the other ; Zenail Abadeen was not a party to the application. As a matter of fact, two and a quarter lakhs were paid by the solicitors of the defendants to Zenail Abadeen, less Rs. 75,000 paid to Mr. Gamble. This was done a few days after the sanction of the court was given. We have now reached the cause of action of the present suit. The plaint alleges, 1st, that Zenail Abadeen concealed the one and a half lakh payment from the Official Assignee ; 2nd, that, if the Official Assignee did know of that payment, he was guilty of a fraud, and the arrangement was not binding on his successor ; and 3rd, that the present Official Assignee was entitled to a return of the one and a half lakh from Zenail Abadeen as money improperly obtained. The first question is, did Mr. Gamble know all the terms of the settlement? It is an admitted fact that Mr. Turner, the plaintiff and present Official Assignee, did not know of the one and a half lakh payment till June, 1880, when he at once filed this suit. But it is impossible to allow the same ignorance to his predecessor. It is clear from the facts I have already mentioned that Mr. Gamble was fully aware of all the terms of the compromise whether of 1870 or 1875. The only witness who stated the contrary was a clerk in the Insolvency Court, whose evidence was not conclusive, and who is overwhelmingly contradicted so far as he asserts Mr. Gamble's ignorance. Thus the first point must be given in Zenail Abadeen's favour. He did not fraudulently conceal this payment from Mr. Gamble. The next point is, did he fraudulently conceal it from the court ? As he was not a party to the suit, he could only do this by acting in collusion with Mr. Gamble. Before I discuss that question, I must first settle a preliminary question—whether there was any fraud at all? Did the non-disclosure of the one and a half lakh payment by defendant amount to fraud? I am of opinion that it did. A person who stands in a fiduciary relation is bound, in effecting a compromise under the sanction of the court, to disclose every material fact which may benefit those whom he represents ; and he is also forbidden to derive any profit from transactions carried out in his fiduciary capacity. The rule applies certainly with no undiminished force to those who hold public offices and positions of public trust and confidence. In this case, Mr. Gamble was therefore bound to inform the court of all the material facts ; yet he concealed the fact of this payment of one and a half lakh. Even the counsel in the case were not informed of it. They as well as the court were left in ignorance. Had the court been put in possession of that fact, it would without doubt have ordered that the whole sum offered by the defendant should be paid to the Official Assignee, upon whom the law imposes the duty of distribution of all money due to the insolvent, and the two and a quarter lakhs would have been devoted to pay the creditors in full, and the residue only would have been paid to the Shirazee family. The court would certainly not have accepted the Rs. 75,000 ; still less have allowed the payment of Rs. 10,000 out of that sum

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, SEPT. 22.

THE London financial telegrams to hand to-day report a further fall of ⅛ in 3 per cent. Consols. No change in the other Stock Exchange securities. The position of money remains unaltered.

In the general Produce markets, Club No. 1 Soft White Wheat on the spot has recovered to 8s. 3d. per cental. All other prices unchanged.

The Manchester Piece-goods market is steady.

The Liverpool Cotton market on Friday closed quiet. Surats firm; arrivals dull: sales 8,000 bales, of which 1,500 bales Surats. Good Machine-Ginned Broach is 1-16d. higher. There is no alteration in the other spot prices. Ready Mid-Uplands in New York has advanced to 10¼ cents—an increase of ⅛ cent, and "futures" for the month of December to 10·73—a rise of 7 points.

On Saturday the Liverpool Cotton market closed steady both for Surats and Americans; arrivals dull. Sales 8,000 bales, of which 1,500 bales Surats. Prices unchanged. Middling-Uplands on the spot in New York remains at 10¼ cents, but "futures" for the month of December have receded 7 points, say to 10·66 cents.

The American crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1883.	1882.	1881.
Week's receipts	96,000	77,000	110,400
" Exports to U. K.	17,000	14,000	42,000
" " to Continent..	17,000	9,000	2,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept...	193,000	160,000	289,000
" Exports to U.K. " ...	41,000	50,000	109,000
" to Cont. " ..	34,000	17,000	8,000
" Stock in the ports.....	285,000	153,000	342,000
Saturday's receipts	16,000	16,000	16,000

The total visible supply for all Europe on the 21st instant, affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1883.	1882.	1881.
Total supply of all kinds	1,650,000	1,270,000	1,750,000
" " Surats.....	444,000	656,000	409,000

For the U. K. only the figures are:—

Stock in Liverpool	765,000	529,000	693,000
" London.....	50,000	90,000	44,000
American afloat	30,000	40,000	110,000
East Indian "	51,000	122,000	56,000
	896,000	777,000	903,000
Price of Mid-Uplands.....	5 13-16d.	7d.	7⅛d.
" Fair Dholleras	3 15-16d.	4¼d.	4¼d.
Difference	1⅛d.	2¼d.	3d.

EXCHANGE continues firm at the closing quotations of yesterday. A moderate amount of business is reported to have taken place both in Bank and private paper. Forward rates are firm, and there is every possibility of Bank demand being obtained at 1s. 7 11-16d. for delivery early next year. Reuter still quotes Bar Silver at 50¾d. per oz. Shipments of the Metal worth £120,000 are advised for Calcutta; and £10,000 in Gold for Bombay.

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 7⅛d.
Do. Telegraphic Transfer	..1s. 7 9-16d.
Do. Three Months' Sight	..1s. 7 25-32d.
Credits, do.	..1s. 7¼d
Francs, do.	..fcs. 2·09½

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Owing to continued tightness in the money market, rates have further declined to Rs. 98 13-16 for Fours, and Rs 103⅜ for Fours-and-a-half.

SHARES.—Bank of Bombays have recovered to Rs. 750. Port Canning shares are in good demand at the advanced rate of Rs. 392½. Press shares are firm, and rates have improved a little. Some Bombay Cottons were sold at Rs. 1,015; Mofussils at Rs. 460; New Indians at Rs. 232½ and Alberts at Rs. 1,160. There is a better feeling in Mill shares and in some cases rates have advanced about Rs. 5 per share. Business is reported in Alliances at Rs. 940; Hyderabads at Rs. 1,270; Jewraz Balloos at Rs. 1,195; Mahalukshmis at Rs. 1,080; Manockjee Petits at Rs. 1,400; Morarjees at Rs. 1,545; Nationals at Rs. 1,030; Soonderdass at Rs. 990; Victorias at Rs. 820; Western Indias at Rs. 1,020; and People of Indias at Rs. 290. Bombay and Burmah Tradings have given way to Rs. 4,425 for the original and Rs. 885 for the new issue.

COTTON.—The market here is quiet in sympathy with the tone of Liverpool, notwithstanding that there is a rise in both ready and "futures" in America. Very little business has transpired, and prices are quotably unaltered, say:—

	Per candy
Machine-ginned Broach	Rs. 182-183
Oomrawuttee..... F.G. "	178
Do. ..... Good "	171
Do. ..... F.G.F. "	164-165
Dhollera ..... F.G. "	178
Do. ..... Good "	170-171
Do. ..... F.G.F. "	164
Bengal ..... Good "	140
Western ..... Good "	162
Do. ..... F.G.F. "	154
Dharwar Saw-ginned ..... W.. "	168
Compta	151
New Machine-ginned Broach..... Good "	211 March
Do. Oomrawuttee..... Good "	180-181 "

LINSEED remains quiet but steady. Small transactions are reported to have taken place at Rs. 5-13½ to Rs. 5-14½ per cwt.

RAPESEED.—There is very little doing, but prices are well maintained. We quote:—Guzerat, Rs. 8-4 to Rs. 8-6 per cwt.; Cawnpore, Rs. 7-12 to Rs. 8; Brown, Rs. 7-2 to Rs. 7-3.

WHEAT.—There is no improvement in the demand, and prices are quotably unaltered. White Pessie, No. 1 Rs. 32½ to Rs. 33 per candy. Yellow, Rs. 27½ to Rs. 28; Luskari, Rs. 26 to Rs. 26½; Catha, Rs. 24 to Rs. 24½.

FREIGHTS are quiet but steady. Liverpool *via* Canal 20s. to 21s. 3d. for Wheat and Seeds, but for Measurement rather a higher rate is demanded by the steamer now loading.

PIECE-GOODS.—The market is quiet with a limited amount of business doing.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE barque Ireland, 973 tons, Captain R. Roberts, will sail to-day for Rangoon in ballast.

THE ship Charles Worsley, 1,359 tons, Captain J. Morgan, sailed yesterday for Chittagong in ballast.

THE Anchor Line steamer California, 2,214 tons, Captain W. S. Young, sailed on the 22nd instant for Marseilles, with a general cargo, and one passenger.

THE steamer Rochampton, 1,390 tons, Captain R. Sanderson, will sail to-day, for Jeddah, with a general cargo and 756 pilgrims as deck passengers.

THE B. and P. S. N. Co.'s steamer Henry Balkow, 639 tons, Captain E. Profumo, will sail to-day for Persian Gulf with a general cargo, and 200 deck passengers.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Bangalore, 1,369 tons, Captain J. P. Hassall, arrived in harbour on the 22nd instant from China, &c., with a general cargo, and Lieut. C. Lamb, as a passenger.

THE A.H. Lloyd Co.'s steamer Berenice, arrived in harbour on the 22nd instant, from Trieste, &c., with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. Molkenteller, Mrs. Yost and child, Mr. G. Kreituel, and eight deck.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Pachumba, 544 tons, Captain T. Johnston, arrived in harbour on the 22nd instant from Kurrachee, (19th Sept.), with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. P. Dinshaw, Mr. V. Mahamed and wife and 30 deck.

ARRIVAL OF THE AUSTRALIAN AND CHINA MAILS.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Australia, 3,664 tons, Captain T. J. Alderton, which arrived in harbour on the 21st instant from Australia, &c., with Australian and China Mails, general cargo and the following passengers:—From Sydney.—Mrs. Berkett and maid, Mr. E. Crow, and Mr. F. C. White. From Melbourne.—Mr. Radcliffe, Mr. R. English, Mr. Nunn, Mr. R. W. Egerton, Mr. A. Meredith, and Mr. Dunbar. From Hongkong.—Mr. A. S. Cumroodin. From Singapore. Mr. E. A. Soloman, and four deck. From Colombo.—One second class and five deck.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
22	Bangalore (s)	Hassall	Hongkong, Aug. 31.
	Pachumba (s)	Johnston ..	Kurrachee, Sept. 19.
	Berenice (s)	Crilovich ..	Trieste, Sept. 1.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
22	Clan Alpine (s)....	Soutar	Jeddah, &c.
	Rohilla (s)	Barratt	China, &c.
	California (s).....	Young	Marseilles.
23	Charles Worsley .	Morgan	Chittagong.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances on Saturday last:—
Steamer Rochampton, Sanderson, to Jeddah.
Steamer Henry Balckow, Profumo, to Persian Gulf.
Barque Ireland, Roberts, to Rangoon.

The steamer Australia, to London, was entered for loading on Saturday last.

DAILY IMPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 22.

FROM GLASGOW.

Italia s—50 barrels disinfecting powder, and 22 packages medicines, Treacher and Co; 51 cases whiskey, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Italia s—50 cases yellow metal sheets, Killick, Nixon and Co. 4 cases sewing machines, H. A. Geyer and Co; 75 cases yellow metal sheets, W. and A. Graham and Co.

Rydal Hall s—5 cases champagne. Joseph Soares.

FROM LONDON.

Rohilla s—19 packages provisions and 1 case medicated paper, W. J. Essai; 7 packages cartridge paper, A. K. Tyebally; 85 cases oilmanstores, Esoofally Sumsoodin; 5 packages paper, S. A. S. Dawood; 80 boxes candles, Kalidass Rozchund; 18 cases printed books Atmaram Sagoon and Co; 364 packages provisions, candles, confectionery, &c., Treacher and Co; 65 cases beer, Jamsetjee Framjee; 2 cases medicine, B. S. Madon and Co.

Nepaul s—2 hogsheads brandy, D. Nusserjee.

Euphrates s—30 cases whiskey, Sorabjee Hormusjee Bottliwalla.

Wistow Hall s—20 drums carbolic acid and 1 case camphor, Gungadas Nacjee; 11 packages varnish, P. Shapoorjee; 20 cases lamps, Ewart Latham and Co; 13 cases lamps, Byramjee Shapoorjee; 104 cases oilmanstores, Esoofally Sumsoodin; 153 cases glassware, Jaffer Runmull; 28 packages medicines, Dhurumsey Bhugwan; 18 packages medicines, B. S. Madon and Co.

FROM GENOA.

R. Rubittino s—20 tons french chalk, H. Pestonjee; 35 cases claret, 9 cases still hock and 1 case eau de cologne, Jehangeer Framjee and Co; 30 boxes brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Canton s—51 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Framjee.

R. Rubittino s—86 boxes brandy, Dajeebhoy Dadabhoy; 3 packages claret, Green and Read; 178 boxes brandy, and 20 cases vermouth, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 105 boxes brandy, Jamsetjee Framjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 22.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Lucinda s—57 bales cotton, Goolamhoosen Mooljee; 399 bales cotton, W. and A. Graham and Co; 100 bales cotton, Thomas H. Moore and Co; 805 cwts bones, Mahomed Corjee; 1,600 cwts bones, Cassum Mahomed 300 bales wool, Sir Charles Forbes and Co; 520 bales wool and 30 bales rags, Goculdass Tooleidass; 800 cwts wheat, Jumnadass Framjee; 120 cwts coir yarn, Narrondass Anundjee.

FOR LONDON.

Australia s—100 cwts coir yarn, Luckmidass Nursey.
Africa s—200 bales cotton, Harvey and Co; 34 cwts senna leaves and 4 bales skins, Hajee Haroon Esmail.

FOR VENICE.

Vorwaerts s—200 cwts tallow, Olcese and Co.

FOR GENOA.

R. Rubittino s—2,000 cwts wheat and 600 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Canton s—6,000 cwts wheat, 3,214 cwts linseed and 625 cwts mowra seed, Ralli Brothers; 1,600 cwts wheat, Vussonjee Narronjee and Co.
R. Rubattino s—1,599 cwts mowra flowers, Tyebjee and Co.

FOR PORT SAID.

Vorwaerts s—3,000 cwts rapeseed 75 cwts mustard seed and 100 cwts linseed, M. Mondolfo and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Lepanto s—2,001 cwts rapeseed, A. Blaschceck and Co,

FOR CALCUTTA.

Kangra s—202 bales cotton, Ramjeedas Luckmedass.

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 24.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice SCOTT.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

424-81—R. M. Sayani and J. C. Cama—Thakersey Dewrai and others vs. Hurbhum Nursey and others—Tobin and R., Macfarlane and E. Not to be called on.

153-83—In person (a pauper), Dayraj Luckoo vs. Crupal Luckoo.

25-83—Craigie, L. and O.—C. H. R. Forbes vs. Sorabjee Eduljee Dubash and others—Macfarlane and E. and J. C. Cama. Not to be called on.

28-83—Jefferson, B. and D.—Memon Cassum Hajee Mitha vs Memon Aba Essa and another—R. M. Sayani (As against 2nd defendant).

40-83—Jefferson, B. and D.—Radhabai vs Damodhar Gangaram and others—Tyabjee and D.

43-83—Payne and G.—Sorabjee Nusserwanjee Dundas vs Jumnadass Doolubdass—In person.

44-83—Jefferson B. and D.—Burjorjee Rustomjee Mistry vs Jewanjee Jamasjee—Macfarlane and E.

45-83—Jefferson, B. and D.—Burjorjee Rustomjee Mistry vs Jewanjee Jamasjee—Macfarlane and E.

46-83—Jefferson, B. and D.—Burjorjee Rustomjee Mistry vs Jewanjee Jamasjee Macfarlane and E.

53-83—Prescot and W.—A. Buchanan vs Gordhun Pitamber—Crawford and B.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice LATHAM.)
For Consent Decrees.

475-81—Nanu and H.—Yadowrao Sadasew vs Gungadharao Madhowrao and another—Tyabjee and D., and H. Bicknell.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

31-81—Macfarlane and E. (for pauper), Currim Adumji vs. Mahomed Adumji and others—Tyabji and D.—Part heard.

237-82—Mirza H. K.—Haji Seedick bin Saheb vs. Hadiza and another—M. M. Munshi.

711-76—Tobin and R.—Pandappa Soobaya Sondhe and others vs. Morarji Topen and others—E. Wilkin.

381-80—Smith and F.—Premjee Heerjee and others vs Goolam Hoosein Meya Jan and another—Craigie, L. and O.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BIRDWOOD.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Cause.

318-82—Macfarlane and E.—Pandurung Jewba Sungjeeraj vs. Balla Mungesh Wagle and another—Shapurjee and T.—Part heard.
For Counsel's further reply.

90-81—Jefferson B. and D.—The Hon'ble John Marriott and others vs Heerjeebhoy Hormusjee Sett and others—Cleveland L. and N., and Ardesir and H.
Long Cause.

557-80—Jefferson, B. and D.—Heeralal Jumnadas vs Pujarala Kasheramji and another—Tyabji and D.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 20.

Lyons, Surg. Major, an leave, from Poona.
Phayne, Lieut., 3rd Bombay L. C., on leave, from Deesa.

September 21.

Neild, Capt; 17th Lancers, on leave, from Mhow.

September 22.

Monk, Lieut., Lancashire Fusiliers, on leave, from Mhow.
D'Aguilar, Lieut., 17th Lancers, on leave, from Mhow.

DEPARTURE.—SEPTEMBER 22.

Cox, Lieut., Somersetshire L. I., on leave, to Kamptee.
Waller, Lieut., Staff Corps, on leave to Melbourne.
Melliss, Col., Staff Corps, on leave, to Australia.
Sargent, Surg., on duty, to Rutnaghery.
Rochfoot, Lieut. Col., Army Remount Department, on leave, to Saharunpore.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
Adjutant-General's Office, Head-quarters.
Poona, September 21.

The C.-in-C. is pleased to make the following appointments:—

12th N.I.—Lieut. R. Southey, Offg. Wing Officer 16th N.I., to officiate as Wing Officer on probation.

With the sanction of Govt., Lt.-Col. A. W. Macnaghten, Bo. Cavalry, is removed from the Command of the 2nd Bombay Lancers and placed on General Duty at Poona.

The undermentioned officers of the A. M. D. having completed a tour of Foreign Service, will proceed to England during the ensuing Trooping season:—Surg.-Majors S. S. Skipton, M. D., J. D. Edge, M. D., H. P. Chapman, F. W. L. Hodder, M. B., J. R. Croker, T. W. Jackson, M. B., J. McNamar, Surg. R. H. Quill, M. B.

The undermentioned officers returned to duty by permission of the Secretary of State for India on the dates specified:—

Col. C. A. Goodfellow, V. C., Royal Engrs., Ex. Engr. P. W. Dept., 12th Sept. 1883.
Surg. Major, T. Holmested, I. M. D., 15th Sept. 1883.
Lt. A. L. Sinclair, S. C., Adjt. 27th N.I., 18th Sept. 1883.

The undermentioned officers are reported to have passed the required Examination in the following Languages.

Arabic Higher Standard.—Lt. R. R. Simmonds, R. A., and Surg. Major H. R. Gross, I. M. D.
Marathi Higher Standard.—Lt. F. A. C. Kreyer, 17th N. I.
Persian Higher Standard.—Lt. A. C. Yate, 27th N. I.
Persian Lower Standard.—Lt. C. E. Wegg, Prosser, 1st Bn. P. B., &c.
Sappers and Miners.—Lieut. H. V. Biggs, R. E., has leave of absence, for 19 days from date of departure in India on Medical Certificate.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head-quarters, Simla, September 17.

The C-in-C. in India is pleased to make the following appointment:—

32nd Pioneers.—Lieut. L. S. Newmarch, 2nd Bn. Rl. Warwickshire Regt., a candidate for the Bl. S. C., to be Offg. Wing Officer on probation. Dated 4th Sept.

Major A. Burton-Brown, R. A., is directed to proceed from Meerut to Rangoon, and join No. 4 Baty. 1st Brigade North Irish Division, to which he has been transferred.

The following officers, having, passed the examination laid down in section 5, para. 150, Bengal Army Regulations, are qualified for appointment on the regimental, general and personal staff of the Army:—Genl. List Cavalry.—Major A. W. R. Becher, Bengal S. C.—Capts. (Brev. Major) N. R. Stewart, Sc. J. F. Michell, W. H. Salmon, F. D. Walchman, E. W. Chalmer, B. Chasmer, L. A. C. Cook, J. M. W. Von-Beverhoudt, and F. R. Ditmas.

The following officers of the Army Medical Dept., serving in the Bengal Command, having completed a tour of foreign service, will proceed to England during the ensuing trooping season, and will be detailed by the Surg. Genl., H. M.'s Forces, for duty with troops as may be required:—Bde. Surgn. T. Rudd, M. D., Surgns Major J. Good, J. d'Altera, H. Scott, M. B., W. Venour, C. E. Smith, M. D., J. Ferguson, S. G. White, M. D., G. W. M'Nalty, M. D., J. E. Fannin, J. Langdon, W. McWatters, G. C. Irving, J. W. Mergan, M. M. Gallwey, P. T. Frazer, Surgns A. W. Browne, R. D. Hodson, C. K. Powell M. D., J. Armstrong, P. M. Ellis, P. J. O'Sulivan, M. D., and A. S. W. Young.

Lieut. H. G. Pelly, R. H. A., is directed to proceed from Jullundur to Kirkee, and join D. Baty. B. Brigade, to which he has been appointed.

The eight months' leave to England, an private affairs, granted to Lieut. R. B. Gaisford, 2nd Bn. Rl. Scots Fusrs., in G. O. C. C. dated 30th Jan. is extended to 14th Nov.

The leave to England, on private affairs, for five months and five days, granted to Lieut. P. L. Williams, M. Baty. B. Brigade R. H. A., in G. O. C. C. dated 8th March, is extended to 12th Dec.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

1st Bn. Rl. Welsh Fuirs.—Lieut. Colonel J. Tilly, for fifteen months, on private affairs.
2nd Bn. Middlesex Regt.—Lieut. R. T. H. Low, for fifteen months, on private affairs.
Army Pay Dept.—Hony. Capt. (Paymaster) H. J. Meares, (attached to 2nd Bn. Bedfordsire Regt.,) for twelve months, on private affairs.
16th N. I.—Major W. M. Meacham (S. C.), has leave of absence to Simla, on private affairs, from the 16th June to the 15th Oct.

DEFECTIVE OR FAILING SIGHT.

THE sense of sight is so valuable that the importance of perfect and carefully adjusted spectacles can scarcely be overrated; although the wearing of single eye-glasses should be strictly avoided, we have the highest medical authority, confirmed by daily experience, that imperfect glasses, together with the haphazard plan of selection generally employed, are frequent causes of irremediable injury to the sight; and as no present economy can compensate for such a loss, it behoves all to be cautious how they are tempted to use the common pebble or glass spectacles now so generally sold.

For the guidance of those who are using pebble spectacles, it may be stated that when the pebbles are cut *against* the grain, and not polished on the principle which has been universally declared the most appropriate, based on scientific research, they are injurious to the sight.

Unadvisable as the unnecessary wearing of spectacles undoubtedly is, the common notion that their use should be postponed to the utmost is proved beyond dispute to be a grave mistake.

Being in possession of all the optical instruments taken over by us from Dr. A. Menist, we are not only in a position to suit the eye sight to perfection, but to supply different accommodations for each eye which so frequently are needed.

Pamphlet with self-suiting directions free on application.

C. MARCKS & Co.
43, Rampart-row, Bombay.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, the best Family Aperient Medicine, without Mercury.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, effectual in all Liver Complaints.

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DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS may be taken at all times without restraint from business or pleasure.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS should be kept ready at hand, as a dose of Aperient Medicine given in time, will frequently prevent a severe illness.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr S.SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green bottle, wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address "William Lambert, 8, King William-street, Charing Cross," engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore, purchase without seeing the Government Stamp over the cork of the bottle.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, W. LAMBERT, LONDON, ENGLAND.
*** "AGENTS WANTED."

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 9 A. M. TO 5 P. M.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Flora Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

CASSELS—September 22, at Craig Lodge, Bandora Hill, the wife of J. A. Cassels, of a daughter.
COLES—September 18, at Mazagon, the wife of Albert Coles, G. I. P. Railway, of a daughter.
LeMARE—September 20, the wife of R. LeMare, of a son. (Manchester papers please copy.)

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DYER—September 11, at Simla, the wife of A. E. Dyer, of a son.
MATHESON—September 19, at 7, Ormes' Road, Kilpauk, the wife of J. Matheson, Bank of Madras, of a son.
PEACOCK—September 15, at Murree, the wife of E. B. Peacock, Assistant Commissioner, of a daughter.
PETERS—September 17, at Calcutta, the wife of John K. Peters, of a son.
ROCHE—September 18, at Mecan Meer, the wife of Acting District Sergeant Major Edward Burke-Roche, C. I., of a daughter.
WALKEM—September 18, at Barrackpore, the wife of John Walter Walkem, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

BEATSON—BARLOW—September 18, at Bhagulpore, W. Beatson, Indian Medical Service, to Ada Catherine, eldest daughter of G. N. Barlow, C.S., C.S.I.

DEATHS.

NICHOLSON—September 18, at Mirzapore, N. W. P., Eleanor, the beloved wife of Richardson Nicholson, aged 40 years 10¾ months.
NORDMANN—September 20, at Bellary, Alice, infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. K. F. Nordmann, aged 6 months and 18 days.
REID—September 18, at Serampore, Calcutta, Albert Edward, the youngest child of George and Louisa Reid, aged 16 months.
ROFFY—September 18, at Hooghly, at the house of Mr. F. Wyer, C.S., of fever Mary Roffy, aged 28 years.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1883.

THE project for building a grand new Municipal Hall on the Esplanade has not been allowed to drop, as we suggested when the subject was under discussion some two years ago that it well might be, in view of the pressing public wants which need to be met, and evils which require to be remedied. The Corporation and Municipal officers have never lost their desire to get out of the rented premises they at present occupy and have a handsome hall of their own suited to the dignity of the Municipality of a town like Bombay. Accordingly, the representations on the subject of a site for the proposed building, which were urged upon the attention of Sir Richard Temple with but scant success, have been repeated to the present Governor, who has viewed the project in a more favourable light. His Excellency has, in fact, not only consented to place at the disposal of the Municipality the precise plot of ground they ask for, upon which to build their hall, but has liberally recommended to the Government of India that a free gift of the ground should be made, or at least that a merely nominal charge should be asked for it, We certainly think that if a public hall is to be built, the Government should give the ground free. The Municipality have treated the Government liberally in cases where Municipal ground has been required for Government purposes; and this is eminently an occasion on which the Government may make a fitting return. Besides, the purpose of a Municipal Hall has probably quite as good a claim upon the consideration of the authorities as the schools which have been given splendid sites free of cost. Sir Richard Temple, presumably did not think so, as he gave the schools the ground they wanted *gratis*, while he proposed to charge the Municipality Rs. 40 per square yard for the site he offered for their acceptance. But Sir James Fergusson has now recommended the free grant of the ground and we think Lord Ripon will probably approve the recommendation.

This project for a new Municipal Hall has been under discussion quite long enough for all interested in it to have made up their minds on the subject. So far back as February, 1879, the Corporation passed the following resolution:—"That the Chairman be requested to apply to His Excellency the Governor-in-Council, on behalf of the Corporation, for a site for the new Municipal Offices, in accordance with a request made to His Excellency by a deputation of the Corporation on the 6th December last, and that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to expedite the completion of the plans in time to accompany the application." On the occasion of the deputation, its members were accorded quite an imposing and flattering reception by His Excellency the Governor at Government House, Malabar Point. Speeches were made on either side with a detachment of the Bodyguard for audience, the plans presented were minutely examined by His Excellency, and the deputation, having been treated to quite a learned lecture on high architecture for an hour, withdrew under the impression that they had been exceedingly well received, and believing the Governor favourably disposed towards the project. This Municipal deputation, however, is not the only body on whose toes Sir Richard Temple trod ruthlessly, smiling amiably the while as though to convey the impression that he was ratner flattering them than otherwise; and it was not so very surprising when, on the 20th May following, the Corporation received the formal reply to their request, in which Government refused to grant a free site for the proposed new hall, but offered one on the open ground in front of the present Municipal Offices—the space usually fringed with an elegant array of country carts held in durance by the Wheel-tax Collector in default of the owners paying the Municipal demand—at the rate of Rs. 40 per square yard. This was tantamount to telling the Corporation that Government did not consider they required a new hall, and at any rate were not disposed to aid them in obtaining one, as the prospect of paying Rs. 40 per square yard for the ground, meaning probably an outlay of upwards of three lakhs of rupees, as a preliminary to undertaking the erection of a suitable building at an additional cost of some three to four lakhs, was absolutely prohibitive. New representations to Government resulted in the Corporation being offered a strip of ground adjoining and to the north of the new G. I. P. Railway terminus, and opposite the Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy School of Art—the spot, we suppose, from the description given of the position, where the Salvation Army's wooden "barrack" now stands. The price asked for this was only Rs. 10 per square yard, but it was dear at that, and in fact could never have been accepted even though it had been offered for nothing, being, in consequence of the shape of the plot and its position close to the railway line and station, altogether unsuited to the purpose for which the site asked for was required.

The position which has now been selected by the Corporation, and which the Government seem inclined to let them have, if not positively free, at least at a reasonable rate, is an excellent one, being within convenient distance both from the busy quarter of the Fort and from the Native Town, whence a great many people have to go for business to the Municipal Office. The price at which it is valued is Rs. 30 per square yard, but the Resolution of the Bombay Government presented at the Corporation meeting on Friday, states that "as it is required for a purely public purpose, the Government of India will be asked whether they will authorise its being given to the Municipality without charge or at a lower rate than Rs. 30 per square yard." As we have said, we think the Government might afford to treat the Corporation liberally, and make them a free gift of the ground. In fact, that should be a *sine quâ non* to the further entertainment of the project by the Corporation. Assuming that the Municipality obtain the land free, there next comes the question of the style of building to be put upon it, and the expense to which the state of the city finances, having regard to the numerous other claims, will permit the Corporation to incur on this account. Our own view, as stated earlier in the discussion on the point, has been that the Municipality could well afford to wait a few years longer for their fine new hall, and might remain in the premises they at present occupy (and the rent of which has been lowered since this project was first put forward as a method of economising) until some of the more pressing calls upon the Municipal purse have received due attention. In addition to the important and costly schemes of improved drainage and water-supply, in progress or under consideration, there are many evils which require to be remedied, and which cannot be remedied unless by a large expenditure of public money. For instance, the nuisance of the Flats urgently calls for attention; there are narrow and confined streets which need to be opened up, as Abdul Rahman-street, and the gully which runs a zigzag course from Rampart-row to the corner of Church Gate-street, beside the Cathedral. In fact, one does not need to look far to find numerous works, the carrying out of which would be attended with enormous advantage to the town. It may be that the City Fathers think they see their way to building the hall without interfering with the fair progress of requisite reforms, which cannot, of course, in any case, be all undertaken at once. At any rate, there are such earnest advocates of improvement as Dr. Blaney, and such doughty opponents of every suspicion of waste of the Municipal funds as Mr. Nowrozjee Furdoonjee, on the side of the project; and that being so, it may at least be taken for settled that, granted liberal treatment in the matter of the site by Government, the Corporation are resolved on having a new hall.

If such a hall is to be built, it should be more than a Municipal Office—it should be a Town Hall, with a large room suitable for public assemblies. People whose only acquaintance with Bombay is derived from the guide-books, or who have been here but a short time, may consider that this is a superfluous suggestion, there being a "Town Hall" in the place already. But surely that is a misnomer as applied to a building the use of which was denied to the citizens for an important meeting convened to consider a public question of great moment. The people of Bombay had not much reason to feel proud on the score of their possessing a "Town Hall" when Sir Richard Temple drove them to hold their great meeting to protest against the Licence Tax in a circus tent. The erection of a building including such accommodation in addition to that required for the ordinary purposes of the Municipal departments, will, of course, entail a considerable extra cost; but we are convinced that if the project is undertaken at all, this wider scope ought certainly to be given to it. And this is a further reason why the Government should grant the site free, as a return for having virtually deprived the people of Bombay of their Town Hall. It is necessary, too, that the gift should not be hampered with conditions: that the building should be public property absolutely, and available for any public meeting convened by the Sheriff. The sum set apart by the Corporation for the new building is two-and-a-half lakhs of rupees, but it may be stated as certain that this will not be sufficient. Four, or four-and-a-half lakhs, we may take it, will be nearer the mark. The site chosen is an important one, immediately opposite to the splendid station and offices of the G. I. P. Railway; and the character of the building will have to be in keeping with its position. It will not be necessary to offer a prize for public competition in order to obtain a design, as was recently done at Madras, plans having been already prepared, but not, we believe, yet passed by the Consulting Engineer. These plans are for Municipal Offices only, but can no doubt be modified so as to include the large hall for public meetings. The elaboration of the plans is a matter for the Executive officers, and no doubt the Corporation and Government will take care to see that all requirements are provided for before they sanction them. Whether the project be carried into effect shortly, or again shelved—which will depend mainly on the decision of the Supreme Government with regard to the site—the Corporation were right to pass a vote of thanks to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay in Council for the attention paid to their representations. Whether the Government of India sanction the Bombay Government's proposals or not, there is the fact that Sir James Fergusson has dealt with the Municipality in a courteous and liberal manner, in contrast to the somewhat ungracious treatment they received at the hands of his predecessor. One of the speakers at the Corporation meeting, we see, suggested that in the event of the site being given, arrangements should be made for H. R. H. the Duchess of Connaught to lay the foundation stone on the occasion of their Royal Highnesses landing here, in November next. It would be an excellent opportunity for a *tamasha*, certainly, but the time is so short that we are afraid it is quite impracticable. The Duke, or the Duchess, of Connaught might, however, be asked to lay the stone whenever it is ready to be laid, as the first stone of the Sailors' Home was laid by the Duke of Edinburgh, and the first stone of the Prince's Dock by the Prince of Wales.

MR. ARCHIBALD COLQUHOUN proposes to undertake an exploration of even more importance, and which is calculated to confer greater benefits upon English and Indian trade, than his last year's journey "Across Chrysé." Starting from Burmah in December next, Mr. Colquhoun intends to spend a couple of years in thoroughly exploring the country between the eastern borders of that province and the frontier of Annam, devoting special effort to making himself acquainted with the characteristics of the tract bordering on the kingdom which the French have just forced to acknowledge their protectorate. The main object in view is to open up trade throughout Indo-China with Burmah, and the Government of India have undertaken to bear half the cost of the expedition, the other half being left to be defrayed by the contributions of public bodies specially interested in the extension of British commerce. The principal Chambers of Commerce in England have expressed warm approval of the project, and will doubtless give substantial assistance. The Chambers of Hongkong, Shanghai, and Singapore, also, have resolved to accord useful support, in addition to their sympathy, to Mr. Colquhoun's spirited enterprise. Bombay was honourably conspicuous in the reception it gave the explorer on the occasion of his passing through, *en route* to England, after the successful completion of his first undertaking; and we think the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, or at least the Bombay Millowners' Association, might gracefully and usefully resolve to make a grant from their funds towards forwarding his present scheme. Bombay will be to no small extent benefited by the opening up of fresh markets for British and Indian goods in Indo-China. Should Mr. Colquhoun's contemplated undertaking prove successful, as no doubt it will, given sufficient support to ensure its thorough prosecution, the trade Bombay already enjoys with the further East cannot fail to be largely augmented.

IT is satisfactory to see that the mischievous rumour regarding the Committee of the Calcutta Trades' Association having issued of a circular adjuring the members of that body not to attend any public ceremonial at which His Excellency the Viceroy might preside, has been promptly denied by the Master of the Association. The "rumour" was altogether incredible from the first, and the wonder is that the Allahabad paper should have considered it worthy of a prominent position in its columns. Being so published, we felt it our duty to notice the matter, and to express our conviction that the Calcutta Trades' Association was very unlikely to have been guilty of such a stupid impertinence.

KURRACHEE has been for some time past trying to induce the authorities to re-establish the overland postal line between the capital of Sind and Bombay, *via* Singam, which was abolished in 1878 on the grounds of irregularity and the cost of maintaining the service; and early in the present year the memorialists, having received an unfavourable reply to their representations, requested the Bombay Chamber of Commerce to support their prayer. Accordingly, the local Chamber addressed a letter to the Government in April last, pointing out that it would be a great advantage to both ports, but particularly to Kurrachee, to have a daily postal communication, and suggesting that as the railway runs to Pahlanpur and will shortly be open as far as Deesa, thus covering a considerable portion of the route which had formerly to be traversed by runners, or by means of a hor

TELEGRAMS.

SUDDEN DEATH OF AN OFFICER AT SIMLA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 23.

The sudden death occurred here, on Friday evening, of Colonel W. Musgrave, 5th Bengal Cavalry. The deceased gentleman had just returned from a walk round Jacko, when he suddenly expired, the cause of death being heart-disease. He leaves a wife and family. The funeral took place yesterday. A large number of military officers, including the Commander-in-Chief, attended, and the Volunteers followed the body to the grave.

THE FALSE CHARGE AGAINST GOVERNMENT.

Due publicity having been given to Reuter's Agent's explanation regarding the inaccurate telegram for which Government at first got the credit, the correspondence on the subject was not published in yesterday's *Gazette of India* as was intended.

ANOTHER ACCIDENT TO LORD W. BERESFORD.

Lord William Beresford met with an accident, by his horse rolling over him at yesterday's Gymkhana, which at first looked as though it would prove serious. Beyond a shaking, however, he sustained no injury.

THE RESIDENT OF HYDERABAD.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

GOOLBURGA, SEPT. 23.

Mr. Cordery, Resident of Hyderabad, passed through this station to-day *en route* to Calcutta.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE FINANCIAL ADVISER IN EGYPT.

LONDON, SEPT. 22.

The post of Financial Adviser to the Egyptian Government has been offered to Mr. Vincent, the President of the Council of Foreign Bondholders at Constantinople.

CROATIA AND HUNGARY.

VIENNA, SEPT. 21.

Six hundred peasants assembled to-day at Fereszvaz, demanding the separation of Croatia from Hungary. The rioters were dispersed by the military, many of them being killed and wounded.

DISTURBANCES IN IRELAND.

LONDON, SEPT. 23.

Several districts in Counties Mayo, Clare, and Limerick have been proclaimed. In consequence of the disturbed condition of the districts referred to, additional constables are required there.

CETEWAYO.

The *Daily News* publishes a telegram from the Cape stating that the British authorities have sent a message to Cetewayo asking him to surrender, but have not sent him an ultimatum.

THE FRENCH CONSUL-GENERAL IN EGYPT.

PARIS, SEPT. 22.

M. Barrere has been appointed the French Consul-General in Egypt.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

MALTA, SEPT. 21.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Golconda, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here on the evening of the 20th inst.

PORT SAID, SEPT. 21.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Rewa, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this morning.

LIVERPOOL SEPT. 22.

The Hall Line s.s. Merton Hall left here this afternoon for Bombay.

SUEZ, SEPT. 21.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Ethiopia, homeward bound from Bombay, Kurrachee, and Malabar Coast, left yesterday morning.

COLOMBO, SEPT. 23.

Assaye, from Suez, arrived.

WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, SEPT. 21.

	22,000	bales.
	22,000	"
	765,000	"
" " Surats	152,000	"
" Stock of Cotton in London	50,000	"

LONDON, SEPT. 21.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats firm.

The London Cotton market has been steady.

Fair Dhollera	3 15-16d.

The Manchester market has been steady.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper	80¾
4½ per cent. "	94¼
3 per cent. Consols for account	100⅝
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	101⅜
4½ French Rentes	108½
Bar silver	50¾

Arrivals—Ischulva, Lady Lisgar, Raisby, Belle Morse, New City.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORT.

(SEPTEMBER 23.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, interrupted.

MADRAS, Sept 23.—Saigon-Hongkong cable temporarily interrupted for repairs.

THE MAILS.

THE P. and O. Company have received a telegram stating that the Verona, with the outward mails, left Suez for Bombay at 9 p. m. on Saturday, 22nd instant.

WE are informed that the statement we published on the authority of the Calcutta *Statesman*, that "the Maharajah of Kolhapur and the Regent are to visit Calcutta during the Exhibition," is incorrect. The Regent will go to Calcutta, accompanied by several Southern Maratha Chiefs. The Maharajah's going is out of the question.

THE Viceroy's party on the Kashmere trip will, according to present arrangements, consist of Her Excellency Lady Ripon; Mr. Primrose, Private Secretary; Dr. Anderson; the Revd. Father Kerr; Captains Lord Alwyne Compton and St. Quintin, Aides-de-Camp; and Captain Hope of the Foreign Office. The Maharajah of Kashmere will receive the Viceroy at Jummoo.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Justice Scott delivered judgment at the High Court on Friday last in a suit which, his lordship said, considering the years over which it had spread, the various forms which it had assumed, and the total disappearance by death of the parties originally interested, reminded one of "a long-lived Chancery suit in the days before English law reform." There was hardly a judge of the Bombay bench for the last forty years who has not been called upon to adjudicate on it in some form. The case arose out of what was known as the "Mazagon Dockyard suit." In 1834 a suit was brought in the late Supreme Court to recover several lakhs of rupees from Aga Mahomed Rahim Shirazee, as sur executor of Mirza Mahomed Ali Khan. In 1846, by a decree made in the suit, Rahim Shirazee was ordered to pay eleven lakhs of rupees into court for the benefit of the heirs of Mirza Mahomed Ali Khan. An appeal was made to the Privy Council, by whom the decree was partly reversed; and the Master in Equity at Bombay was directed to take accounts. Compromises were proposed, which fell through, and in 1850 Rahim Shirazee filed his petition in the Insolvent Debtors' Court. On his death in 1856, the law proceedings were managed by his confidential agent Hajee Zenail Abadeen; and two years later, the Official Assignee of the time filed a suit against Mirza Mahomed Ali Khan. This suit was in 1875 compromised for Rs. 75,000 by the late Mr. Henry Gamble, Official Assignee. The plaintiff, the present Official Assignee, discovered that the suit was compromised not for Rs. 75,000, but for Rs. 2,25,000; and by the present suit he sought to recover the difference, Rs. 1,50,000, from the heirs and legal representatives of Zenail Abadeen. His lordship found that Zenail Abadeen was not guilty of any improper concealment, nor did he hold a confidential position towards the then Official Assignee, but that Mr. Gamble was doubly wrong in not disclosing to the Court all the facts of the compromise, and in consenting to the compromise such as it was. The suit was dismissed with costs, which were to come out of the insolvent's estate.

WE are asked to state that an accident having happened on Saturday evening to the chiming part of the University Rajabai Tower clock, it was found necessary to stop the striking. The damage, which is slight, will be repaired in the course of the day. The clock continues to show the time as usual.

ON the 14th inst. there were 56 feet 60 cents. of water in the Vehar Lake and 53 feet 03 cents. in Tulsi Lake, as compared to 52 feet 30 cents. and 49 feet 95 cents. respectively on the 15th September last year. The rainfall registered this year to the date given was 82 inches 40 cents. at Vehar and 91 inches 42 cents. at Tulsi, compared with 53 inches 40 cents. and 73 inches 92 cents. to the same date in 1882.

THE *Pioneer* is 'glad to be assured by the Master of the Calcutta Trades Association that there is no foundation for the rumour that the Association have passed any resolution prescribing the absence of their members on public occasions presided over by the Viceroy."

A TELEGRAM from Bhagulpur, September 19, to the *Englishman* states:—"The whole of the European planters in the Bhagulpur district will, to a man, stand by their brethren in Tirhoot, and unanimously endorse the contents of Mr. Hudson's letter."

THE men of the Viceroy's Body Guard charged with being concerned in the assault on the bazaar people at Dera, acquitted by the Assistant Magistrate, and then ordered by the Allahabad High Court to be retried before the Sessions Judge of Meerut, have been again acquitted owing to the want of evidence as to their identity.

ACCORDING to the *Englishman*, Dr. Gustave Oppert, Professor of Sanskrit, at the Presidency College, Madras, who is at present at home on furlough, will most probably be the delegate from India to the congress of Orientalist at Leyden.

A TELEGRAM to the *Pioneer* from Calcutta, 21st September, states:—"An action for libel has been brought against Mr. Robert Knight, Editor of the *Statesman*, for a libellous article published in yesterday's issue of that paper." We presume the article referred to is one which appeared in the *Statesman* of September 20, commenting in strong terms on the conduct of the solicitors and witnesses (Mr. Fish in particular) for the defence in the Pigot-Hastie trial.

THE action of certain newspapers in attributing blame to the Government in regard to the mistake in Reuter's telegram from Simla stating the result of the opinions submitted on the Jurisdiction Bill, the *Bombay Guardian* considers "a proof of the blinding influence of party spirit."

THE *Indian Mirror* advises the opponents of the Ilbert Bill to accept the compromise suggested by the *Times*, and thinks that on the part of the natives there will be a cheerful submission to the sacrifice proposed. "Were the compromise now proposed accepted in the same just and generous spirit in which it has been offered, we should still feel disappointed, and carry with us the conviction that justice and truth have been sacrificed to blind prejudice and angry clamour. But in our anxiety to relieve the Government of India from any possible embarrassments, and to secure the good-will of our European fellow-subjects, we would at once drop the discussion, and welcome with unfeigned delight the dawn of returning peace."

THE Government of India would do an act of mercy, the *Catholic Examiner* remarks, by at once passing, modifying, or rejecting the Ilbert Bill. "Anything they could do with it would be far better than its everlasting discussion. But worse than this endless harping on the one old string is the recklessness with which accusations of a most serious character have been brought against the Supreme Government by some of the journals which are opposed to the Bill. The story of the 'garbled message' reflects little credit on Anglo-Indian journalism. It is impossible to conceive how any serious man can imagine Lord Ripon or his advisers indulging in a bit of petty jugglery such as that of which they have been accused in connection with Reuter's telegram to England respecting the number of opinions for or against the Ilbert Bill. However wicked the Government may seem in the eyes of some people, there is no reason to suspect it of childish imbecility."

REGARDING the attitude of the Ministry at home towards Mr. Ilbert's Bill, the *Pioneer's* London Political Correspondent, writing on August 31, says:—"The papers of the Government of India on the Ilbert Bill have not reached this country, and they will arrive when many members of Council are away for their holidays. It is evident, however, from the letter of Mr. Gladstone to the Secretary of the National Reform Union that the Cabinet mean to make as little alteration in this Bill as possible. Public opinion, as I have more than once explained, is not unfavourable to the principle of the measure. Fault is chiefly found with Lord Ripon because of the time and circumstances under which the Bill has been brought forward, and also because it goes so very far beyond what are deemed to be the necessities of the case. There is an especially strong feeling against the measure being extended to statutory civilians, who are exclusively natives, and who have never been in England, so as to place them in a position to try Europeans. Irish barristers are required to study at the bar in England before they can practise here, and no native anxious to rise to the higher judicial and administrative positions in India ought, it is thought, to object to a similar rule being applied to him. It is a great privilege, and one granted exclusively to natives, that they should be able to enter the Civil Service at all in India without passing a competitive examination, and that alone ought to content those who have entered the service by the backdoor of Lord Lytton's scheme."

THE reason why the Hyderabad Railway scheme has fallen through, the *Indian Daily News* learns from "a private source," is simply the want of confidence felt by the promoters of the new company in the present Hyderabad Administration. "The terms offered were liberal enough, to our thinking extremely liberal, and had Sir Salar Jung lived, there can be no doubt that the negociations would have been brought to a successful conclusion. Whether these terms were likely to prove most advantageous to the Hydrabad State or to the new company was, of course, a point on which there might be a difference of opinion. But when the Prime Minister died, a change rapidly came over the spirit of the negociations which Mr. Abdool Huq had been carrying on so perseveringly for two years, and partly owing to the apathy with which the matter came to be regarded, and the unwillingness of any one to undertake responsibility, and partly through a fear of disturbances in the State itself, the new company came to feel that the project was not such a desirable one as they had at first supposed."

A CURIOUS case of murder is recorded in the Punjab Police Report just published. A guard, consisting of one naik and four sepoys of the 5th Punjab Infantry, was marching from Dera Ismail Khan, and was delayed at Tibbi Kasrani. While there, one of the sepoys quarrelled with a woman of the village about some trifling matter; and on her husband coming up, proceeded to blows with him. Some other villagers appeared on the scene; and then the naik brought a loaded rifle and shot the husband. The first sepoy then seized the naik's rifle, loaded it, and shot another man: on which, the two soldiers fell back to the well; and, joined by the two other sepoys of the guard, defended themselves there for three days against all comers, firing on any one who approached. They were at last captured, and in due course tried. The naik and the first sepoy were sentenced to be hanged; and the other two sepoys, to five and four years' imprisonment.

A COMBINED Colonial and Indian Exhibition has been suggested, to be held in London in 1886. According to the London correspondent of an up-country paper, however, the Secretary of State and the Council have declined to assist this project in any way whatever. The correspondent adds:—"Possibly the Colonies may combine to carry out a scheme of this kind. They can afford to organise an Exhibition better than an Indian Government, because there is sufficient private enterprise among traders and merchants to send exhibits, whereas the Indian Government would have to purchase pretty nearly everything that was shown. But for the question of expense, an exhibition of Indian articles would have been held with considerable advantage. In connection with this matter, I may throw out a suggestion which may, perhaps, be worth the consideration of some of your officials in India, namely, that in consequence of the growing importance of Indian wheat in the English market, arrangements might be made by which a few samples of Indian grain made up into attractive cases might be shown at the meetings of some English Agricultural Associations. English millers and English consumers practically know nothing of Indian wheat, and the growing importance of this product in the English market makes it desirable that this public ignorance should be removed. The more Indian wheat is known in England, the greater becomes the demand for it."

THE *North China Herald* of August 24 says:—"We are in a position to state that the Marquis Tseng has telegraphed from Paris that the French Government is willing to refer all points at issue between China and France to arbitration, and that France disclaims any desire to annex Tongking. This offer came from Li Hung-chang, and was made, it is believed, through the American Government. We understand that it is the outcome of the prolonged stay here of the American Minister during Li's negotiations with France."

THE *Bombay Catholic Examiner* of Saturday last writes:—

"It appears to us that home journals ought not to trust themselves to write upon Indian affairs without previous consultation with such as possess information on these matters. The neglect of this precaution is the surest means of falling into the worst possible blunders. Our highly esteemed London contemporary, the *Weekly Register*, has lately furnished us with instances of the mistakes into which ill-informed writers are liable to fall. Writing upon the opposition offered to Mr. Ilbert's Bill, he most strangely attributes it to religious animosity against the Viceroy. The most elementary acquaintance with the subject would have sufficed to inform him that religious prejudice has nothing whatever to do with the matter. The opposition is being carried on on quite other grounds. The worst opponents of the Bill in question look for the most part with the utmost favour upon the general policy of the Government of India. Lord Ripon is loved and respected throughout the entire country, and we have never ever heard of a reproach uttered against him, in India at least, on the score of his religion."

MILITARY NEWS.

THE latest "General Orders by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief" of the Bombay Army announce that "with the sanction of Government, Lieut.-Col. A. W. Macnaghten, Bombay Cavalry, is removed from the command of the 2nd Bombay Lancers and placed on General Duty at Poona." It is stated that Colonel Anderson, 1st Bombay Lancers, is not unlikely to get the vacant command.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL A. S. HUNTER, Royal Artillery, has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to retain his appointment as Director of Garrison Instruction in India for a further period of two years from the date of the expiry of his present tenure, *viz.*, to 1st July, 1885.

IT is stated that the Maharajah of Cooch Behar is likely to be posted to a Bengal Cavalry Regiment ere long with the rank of Major, and that it may not improbably be Colonel Upperton's regiment, the 6th B.C.

LIEUTENANT H. V. BIGGS, R. E., Bombay Sappers and Miners, has been granted leave for three months.

THE following officers will proceed to England during the present trooping season for duty with their Regimental Depôts;—Lieutenant Desvœux, 6th Dragoon Guards; Major Brabazon, 10th Hussars; Captain Winnington Ingram, 2nd Royal Warwickshire; Lieutenant Scales, 2nd Liverpool; Captain Phillips and Lieutenant Downe, 2nd Norfolk; Lieutenant Grant, 2nd Lincolnshire; Captain Clarke, 2nd Leicestershire; Captain Harris, 2nd East Surrey; Captain Hinde, 1st Border; Captain Law and Lieutenant Pollard, 2nd Dorsetshire; Captain Hanson and Lieutenant Payne, 2nd Wiltshire; Captain Phillips and Lieutenant Pearce, 2nd Manchester; Captain Devison, 1st Leinster; Captain Wingfield Stratford, 4th Rifle Brigade.

THE following officers now in England have also been detailed for similar duty:—Lieutenant Johnson, 9th Lancers; Lieutenant Bedingfield, 2nd Devonshire; Lieutenant Mackenzie, 1st Suffolk; Lieutenant Lester, 2nd West Yorkshire; Lieutenant Butcher, 2nd Cheshire; Captain Adamson, 1st South Yorkshire; and Captain Sandeman, 2nd Seaforth Highlanders.

THE following Royal Engineer Officers are under orders for service in the Bengal Presidency and will embark for India this month:—Lieutenants A. H. Cowie, J. E. Capper, R. D. Petrie, C. H. Cowie, S. K. Rice, B. B. Russell, J. Dallas, O. M. R. Thackwell, H. K. Stothert, and Captain M. H. G. Goldie.

THE Resident, Hyderabad, has made the following appointments to the Hyderabad Volunteer Rifle Corps:—Mr. Maurice Wilkinson, Secretary P. W. D., to be Major. F Company—Mr. A. H. Krohn, to be Captain; Messrs. G. Palmer and G. F. H. Heenan, to be Lieutenants. E Company—Mr. H. P. Hodson to be Lieutenant, *vice* Stone transferred.

THE 1st Madras Pioneers leave Bombay for Kurrachee *en route* to the Quetta District in wings on the 4th and 15th October.

THE 23rd Pioneers have received their orders to proceed to the lower Bolan, starting on the 20th October and being railed to Sibi. Last season, a wing of this regiment was employed on the road, but this year the whole corps goes. Added to this there is a regiment from Madras, and almost the whole of the Bengal Sappers and Miners from Roorkee, so that there will be a large force at work.

THE Bengal Cavalry dress regulations are to be "revised" as well as those of the Bombay army. "A committee composed of four officers, a president, two members and a secretary, will assemble at Mian Mir during the ensuing cold season to make proposals for the revision of the dress regulations of the Bengal Cavalry. It is believed that Captain F. R. Ditmas, 15th B. C., will be the secretary of the committee."

THE returns of the annual course of musketry for the season 1882-83 (Bengal Army) are pronounced to "show a steady improvement in the shooting, and consequently in the instruction of the drilled soldiers and of the recruits in both British and Indian regiments." It is added that

The Commander-in-Chief notices with pleasure that at some stations the Volunteers practised field firing with the regular regiments; and His Excellency desires General Officers to afford to the Volunteers every encouragement and facility for joining in this useful exercise; with this object in view, and to enable as many men as possible to be present, the convenience of the Volunteers should be considered when fixing the date for field firing.

THE Government of India have allowed prizes for good shooting to the 3rd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, for going through a recruit's course of musketry.

WITH regard to the question of the Mhow magazine and defences, it is stated to have been settled that the magazine, which the Ordnance Commission several years ago recommended should be removed to some other place, is to be retained at Mhow, as no more suitable place can be found. It has further been decided to retain the arsenal in its present situation and strengthen the enclosure. The Defence Committee are said to be engaged upon a design for carrying out this work.

THE Inspector-General of Ordnance, Bengal, has issued a circular to the effect that the Civil Chief Master Armorers attached to Arsenals, have been recognised by the Government of India as having the status of a 1st class Warrant Officer.

THE MADRAS COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.—His Excellency Sir Frederick Roberts, V. C., G. C. S. I., Commander-in-Chief of Madras, intends proceeding on a tour of the military stations in Southern India and on the Western Coast. H. E. will leave Ooty on or about the 29th idem, accompanied by the Adjutant General, the Quarter-master-General, His Excellency's Military Secretary and an Aide-de-camp, on a visit to Trichinopoly whence the party will proceed by rail to Tuticorin and thence by steamer to Trevandrum. After a halt of five days there, H. E. and suite will proceed by back waters to Quilon, where an inspection of the 6th Regiment Native Infantry will be held. From Quilon they will leave by steamer for Cochin, whence after a halt of two days, they proceed by backwater to Trichoor, where a detachment of the 6th N. I. is stationed. The party will then take the train for Beypore from Shoranore, and proceed by steamer to Cannanore and Mangalore and visit other places in Malabar and South Canara including West Hill, Calicut, returning to Ooty on or about the 22nd December next, in time to proceed to Bangalore for the forthcoming camp of exercise.—*Madras Mail.*

AN OFFICER CASHIERED.

AT a General Court-Martial of which Colonel L. Mesurier, R. A., was president, assembled at Murree on Monday, 27th August, Lieutenant Samuel Spence Parkyn, of the 1st Battalion Royal Irish Regiment, was arraigned on the following charge:—Behaving in a scandalous manner, unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in the following instances:—(1) In that he, at Bombay, on or about the first of January 1883, drew a cheque for ninety rupees, fourteen annas, upon Messrs. King, King and Co., of Bombay, in favour of the manager of the Esplanade Hotel, Bombay, which cheque was delivered to the purchaser, well knowing that he had not funds in the hands of Messrs. King, King and Co. to meet the said cheque; (2) In that he, at Rawal Pindi, on or about the seventeenth of May, 1883, drew a cheque for one hundred and fifty rupees upon the Alliance Bank at Murree, in favour of Mr. J. Rowbury, proprietor of an hotel at Rawal Pindi, in settlement of his, the prisoner's, bill at the hotel, which cheque was dishonoured, he, the prisoner, well knowing that he had not funds in the Alliance Bank to meet the said cheque; (3) In that he, at Rawal Pindi, on or about the tenth of April, 1883, drew a cheque for twenty-five pounds upon Messrs. Cox and Co., Army Agents, London, in favour of F. Davidge, Esq., or order, and received from Mr. Frank Long, of Murree, for the said cheque, value of two hundred and ninety rupees, which cheque was dishonoured, he, the prisoner, well knowing that he had not funds in the hands of Messrs. Cox and Co. to meet the said cheque.

The Court found the prisoner guilty of the charge in the first instance, with the exception that the cheque therein referred to, though bearing date the 1st of January, 1883, was actually drawn in October 1882, and guilty of the charge in the second and third instances.

The sentence of the Court was that "the prisoner, Lieutenant Samuel Spence Parkyn, of the 1st Battalion Royal Irish Regiment, be cashiered; and this has been confirmed by H. E. the Commander-in-Chief in India.

An order appended to the official record of the proceedings directs that "the name of Lieutenant Parkyn will be struck off the returns of his regiment, from the date on which this order may be communicated to him. A report of the said date is to be made to the Adjutant General."

THE COLLECTORATE OF BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—By your article of 22nd August, criticising the appointment of Mr. J. H. Grant to the Collectorate of Bombay, you have apparently constituted yourself the public advocate of the claims of the Uncovenanted Service to all appointments which are not specially reserved to Covenanted Civilians by the schedule appended to the Act of Parliament known as 24 and 25 Victoria, Cap. LIV. of 1861. You state that the scheduled appointments have heretofore been considered to be sufficient for the claims of the Civil Service, and that all others "have been handed over, to what, for the moment, we may call outsiders." You further express the opinion that the appointment of Collector of Bombay having been ruled by the Secretary of State not to be within the schedule, it should not have been given to a Covenanted Civilian. With all deference for your opinion, I venture to challenge each of these assertions. At no time since 1861 have the scheduled appointments been sufficient to satisfy even the most moderate expectations of the Covenanted Service. It is notorious that for many years past promotion in the Bombay Civil Service has been seriously blocked. In 1877 special measures of relief were sanctioned by the Secretary of State. A retirement scheme was offered for a limited period, and allowances for deferred promotion were granted to the service. The last published Civil List shows that no less than 19 Covenanted Civilians, the senior of whom is of 17 years' standing, are at the present time drawing such allowances. It is surely not good policy to tax the State heavily in the shape of personal allowances to Covenanted Civilians, merely to enable the Government for the time being to provide comfortable appointments for those whom you are pleased to call outsiders.

The statement that all non-scheduled appointments "have been handed over" to non-Civilians, is certainly not borne out by a reference to the Act of 1861, which merely makes it lawful for the Government to appoint, when necessary, non-Civilians to unreserved appointments. It is perfectly clear from the preamble of the Act of 1861, and from the minutes recorded by the members of the Council of India on the directions for the preparation of the draft Bill, that the Act of 1861 was not intended to destroy the legitimate prospects of the Covenanted Civil Service, but merely to cure a technical informality arising from the language of section 57 of the Act of 33 George III., which enacted "that all vacancies happening in any of the offices, places, or employments in the civil line of the Company's service in India (being under the degree of Councillor) should be from time to time filled up and supplied from amongst the Civil Servants of the said Company belonging to the Presidency wherein such vacancies should respectively happen." The lamentable events of the Mutiny made it necessary for the Government to appoint a large number of military officers, and other non-Civilians to fill posts which by the Act of George III. could only be legally filled by Covenanted Civilians. To legalize their appointments, and to obviate similar inconvenience in future, the Act of 1861 was passed, but not without much protest from eminent members of the Indian Council who predicted, only too accurately, that an improper use might afterwards be made of the Act to deprive Covenanted Civilians of the prospects previously secured to them by the Act of George III., which was publicly used by the Civil Service Commissioners in 1859 to stimulate public interest in the scheme of open competition. In that year the Commissioners published with the sanction of the Secretary of State in Council, and for the avowed purpose of making known to the public the nature and value of the prizes held out to them in India, a list of appointments then held by members of the Civil Service under the Act of George III. This list of appointments and formal announcement by the Civil Service Commissioners with the sanction of the Secretary of State constitutes the charter of all Covenanted Civilians appointed by open competition; and it is on the faith of this charter that Covenanted Civilians have been induced by Her Majesty's Government to enter the service and to sign their covenants with the Secretary of State. The Act of 1861 merely states, as regards the non-scheduled appointments, that they may be filled up without regard to "the qualifications, conditions, and restrictions prescribed by the said Act" in the Act of George III. The local Government is thus left by this Act unfettered in its choice; but Covenanted Civilians are not only *not* excluded from competing for unreserved appointments—may rather, they have, *ceteris paribus*, the strongest moral claim to be preferred for all civil offices for which they are duly qualified; and their preferential claim to employment in all civil offices has been on several occasions declared by the Secretary of State as a principle of administration.

No one for a moment disputes the personal fitness of either Mr. Hart or Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee for the appointment of Collector of Bombay. They are doubtless equally competent to fill many of the scheduled appointments; but bearing in mind the grievous block in promotion which now exists in the Bombay Civil Service, and the fact that the State is being heavily taxed to compensate many Covenanted Civilians for deferred promotion, it would indeed have been strange for the Government to pass over the claims of a meritorious civilian of 26 years' standing in favour of either of two gentlemen who are popularly considered to have been already exceptionally fortunate in their own lines. It is perfectly certain that had Mr. Grant been passed over in favour of any non-Civilian, there would have been a unanimous shower of remonstrances addressed to the Secretary of State by all those gentlemen who are now receiving charitable allowances from the State for deferred promotion; and it is difficult to see how, on public grounds, their complaints could, under the circumstances, have been easily disregarded. Even in 1860 it was complained by eminent members of the Indian Council that the attractions of the Covenanted Civil Service were then barely sufficient to fill its ranks. Since then two Acts have been passed, those of 1861 and 1870, which have grievously affected the prospects of the service as a whole. Promotion in Bombay is now so slow in the general branch as to amount to a complete loss of the chief prospects which tempted men to enter the Covenanted Service. Several men of over 40 are no higher in grade than First Assistant Collector; and many highly qualified Civilians cannot possibly expect to attain the grade of Junior Collector before they have completed the whole of their pensionable service. The seniors whose promotion has been slow are now themselves in turn blocking the way for those who are coming on; and it is clear that a state of things like this can only lead to general and well-founded discontent. Surely, when the service is in this condition, you can understand, and perhaps to some extent even sympathise with, the very natural outcry that has been raised about the proposal to deprive the service of an appointment which has for many years past been held by a Covenanted Civilian, and one to which the Covenanted Service has, at least under present circumstances, a strong preferential claim.

A.

THE CENTRAL RIFLE MEETING.

THERE were seven matches completed on Friday. The performance of A-2 R. A., the winning team of the Lyttelton Annesley Prize, was simply splendid. It scored 152 points out of a possible 160. Out of the 40 shots fired the team had not even a miss and an "outer," all being centres and bulls-eyes; and 9 points were added for proficiency in riding, which could not have been much better. This is the third year this battery has come off victorious, the great event of the meeting. The spectators were not numerous, owing probably to the counter attraction of the Regatta and Prize-distribution to the children of the Bishop's and St. Mary's Schools in Cowasjee Dinshaw's Assembly Rooms. The team which came all the way from Belgaum to dispute the palm of victory with A-2 was nowhere, owing to the horses refusing to take the jumps. Below we give the scores:—

THE POONA CUP.—200 and 500 yards:—

1st Prize—The Cup or the entrance fees, less Rs. 5 per squad for ammunition; highest individual score, Rs. 20.

Winning team, 29th Regiment N. I., 353 points; highest individual score, Havildar Khem Sing, 29th N. I., 62 points.

THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S PRIZES FOR NATIVE TROOPS.—600 yards:—

	Points.	Rs.
Pte. Futtey Ali, 30th N. I.	28	a silver watch.
Pte. Chunee Lall, 29th N. I.	28	15
Pte. Ramjee Dulvi, 23rd N. L. I.	26	10
Naik Tel Sing, 14th N. I.	25	7
Pte. Brigial Tiwaree, 9th N. I.	25	7
Pte. Oonkar Boozwa, 23rd N. L. I.	25	5
Pte. Byramjee Israel, 28th N. I.	23	3
Pte. Lucknaz Manicknaz, 9th N. I.	23	3
Pte. Shaik Hyertulla, 23rd N. L. I.	23	3
Pte. Shaik Imam, 9th N. I.	23	3

THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL REVOLVER PRIZE.—Open to native officers only of the Bombay army, 25 and 15 yards:—

	Points.	Rs.
Subedar Bola Sing, 16th N. I.	39	a revolver.
Sub Salvador Gabriel, 23rd N. L. I.	39	25
Resldr. Sk. Rahim Toola, 2nd Lcrs.	37	15

THE LYTTELTON ANNESLEY'S PRIZE.—Open to teams of four men from each battery of Artillery and Squadron of European and Native Cavalry belonging to the Bombay Presidency; also to the Central India Horse. Distances from 400 to 200 yards:—

Best team of Europeans, A-2 R. A. 161
Best team of Natives, 1st Sqdn. Poona Horse 128

THE NURSERY STAKES, NATIVES.—200 and 500 yards:—

	Points.	Rs.
Pte. Kundla Maikeer, 1st N. I.	54	15
Pte. Krishna Chowan, 1st N. I.	52	10
Ruggoo Purrub, 13th N. I.	51	5
Naik Gondueck Dharuk, 9th N. I.	51	5
Pte. Rubbu Hussen, 13th N. I.	51	5
Pte. Shaik Nesa Mahomed, 30th N. I.	50	3
Pte. Esram Cuddum, 23rd N. I.	50	3
Pte. Shere Khan, 30th N. I.	49	3
Pte. Shaik Imam, 9th N. I.	49	3
Pte. Limbnak Deonak, 26th N. I.	49	3

THE RAPIDITY-ACCURACY MATCH.—To be contested for by Squads of eight men from any Regiment Corps, Rifle Club, Association or Department in the Presidency not under Command of a Non-Commissioned Officer, British and Native Troops to compete separately. Between 500 and 80 yards:—

Prize for Europeans.—A Cup, value Rs. 80.

Prizes for Natives.—1st prize Rs. 40. 2nd prize Rs. 30.

Europeans.—1st Bn. Worcestershire Regt., a Cup. Value Rs. 80. A walk over.

Natives.—1st, 23rd Regt. N.L.I., Rs. 40; 2nd, 16th Regiment N.I., Rs. 30.

THE REGENT OF KOLHAPUR'S PRIZE.—Rupees 100 presented by His Highness Jeysing Rao of Kagul. 200 yards, standing. Regent of Kolhapur.

	Points.	Rs. Cup.
Havr. Gunnoo Metter, 9th N. I.	32	20
Naik Serputjee Salvi, 9th N. I.	31	20
Private Dolan, R. I. Fus.	30	20
Captain Lacey, East York	30	10
Corporal Ralph, R. I. Fus	30	10
Sergt. Instr M. Wilmot, Rifle Bde	29	5
Armr Sergt. Tooth, Ord. Dept.	29	5
Pte. Shaik Imam, 9th N. I.	29	5
Naik Coostas De'Souza, 9th N. I.	29	5
Pte. O'Brien, Rt. Lanc. Fus.	28	5

7 counted out.

The following are Saturday's scores:—

MARKSMEN'S CONTEST (NATIVE) 700 yards:—

	Points.
Color-Havaldar Shaik Hoossain, 14th N. I.	30
Private Gonaji Molatay, 9th N. I.	29
Havaldar Juma Khan, 30th N. I.	29
Havaldar Shaik Abdoola, 21st N. I.	29
Lance-Naik Shaik Kureem, 9th N. I.	27
Havaldar Fudegrjee, 9th N. I.	25
Naik Lil Sing, 14th N. I.	25
Private Sitoo Sootan, 23rd N. I.	25
Private Manjeroo Sinday, 23rd N. I.	25
Naik Sirputjee Salevi, 9th N. I.	24

3 counted out.

MUSKETRY CUP.—2nd Belooch Regiment (29th N. I.) 329. Highest individual score.—Sergt. Millet, Royal Lancaster, 63 points.

DECCAN SWEEPSTAKES, 500 yards:—

	Points.
Private Pearse, R. S. F.	34
Private Davis, Lancester Regt.	34
Colonel Walker, R. A.	34
Sergt. Mackey, A-2 R. A.	34
Private Jockey De Souza, 9th N. I.	33
Naik Lal Khan, 9th N. I.	33
Private Brigial Tiwari, 9th N. I.	33
Corpori Menkarell, B. V. R.	32
Havaldar Juma Khan, 30th N. I.	32
Color-Sergt. Smith, Rifle Battalion	32
Havaldar Shaik Imam, 9th V. I.	32
Sergt. Boon, A-2 R. A.	31
Private Quinlan, Worcester Regiment	31
Private Nur Mahomed, 2nd Beloochis	31
Private Goonaji Molatay, 9th N. I.	31

28 counted out.

THE CALCUTTA EXHIBITION.

WHAT BOMBAY IS DOING.

EVERYONE who is interested in the welfare of Bombay will readily concede that, in the interests of trade, a full and complete representation of its artware, textile manufactures, and raw products at the forthcoming exhibition at Calcutta is a consummation devoutly to be wished. The importance of this is fully recognised by the gentlemen entrusted by Government with the work of forming collections. The local committees, the Collectors, and the district officers throughout the Presidency appear to be animated by an admirable *esprit de corps* and to be organising victory *à la* Carnot, and indications are consequently accumulating everywhere that Bombay will occupy a proud and honourable position at the Great Fair. Mr. Griffiths, the Superintendent of the Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy School of Arts, is unwearying in his exertions on behalf of the exhibition. He has already visited Poona, Yeola, Nasick, and other places famous for their manufactures, and during the past week he has been visiting the various centres of industry in Guzerat. The work of selecting exhibits—choosing what is valuable and rejecting what is worthless—is one requiring nice discrimination and judgment; but it could not have been entrusted to better hands than those of Mr. Griffiths, who has an intimate knowledge of native art in all its phases. His visit to Surat and Ahmedabad must necessarily exercise a very palpable influence on the scope and extent of the display which this Presidency will make at the exhibition. The manufactures carried on at both of these towns are many and varied. In the district of Surat the spinning and weaving of cotton holds a foremost place, employing almost the entire female population, both rural and urban, except amongst the aboriginal tribes. In the city of Surat there are steam factories for spinning and weaving. Silk brocade and embroidery are also manufactured by hand-loom. In Ahmedabad are centred a large number

ing collections of jewellery, carpets, harness, spear heads, sikar knives, and other objects which he will send on his own account. The handmade cloths of Ahmednugger, which are largely used by natives of the middle class, are also well worth exhibition; but they would have to be collected by purchase as the makers are not ready to take the risk of sending them on their own account. The Cutch Council of Administration are purchasing exhibits to the value of Rs. 500, and they will be forwarded to Bombay *en route* to Calcutta as soon as the steamers commence to run between Mandvi and Bombay. Mr. Jamsetjee Ruttonjee, of Bombay, will exhibit a pair of fancy ivory chains. Messrs. Warden and Company will send samples of Kimball and Company's "Peerless Vanity Fair" tobacco and cigarettes; and the Bombay Tile Company, Limited, contemplate sending various patterns of ornamental roof-tiles made at the company's factory at Woorlee. The Registrar of the High Court has offered to obtain the loan of embroidery work, representing the customary wreath of leaves and flowers hung at the principal entrance of native houses. On the middle leaf are inscribed the initials of the late Mr. Morarjee Goculdas, and on the adjacent leaves are the names of his children. Messrs. Watson and Co. propose sending a large collection, but not knowing what space will be allotted to them they have not yet taken any steps in that direction.

The Government has appointed Mr. Tyrrel Leith to superintend the formation of an enthnological collection, but the sum placed at his disposal for that purpose—a paltry pittance of Rs. 250—is absurdly inadequate. The collection is intended to comprise various articles illustrative of the life of the aboriginal races—personal clothing, shoes, and sandals, ornaments and jewellery of wild tribes, amulets and fetishes, magical apparatus, idols, religious utensils, musical instruments, cooking utensils, mats, baskets, toys, harness, leather work, fishing appliances, pottery, rope and string, spinning and weaving apparatus, fire drills, plaster casts of human faces, prehistoric stone implements, picture writing, tallies, models of carts, huts, tombs, lamps, conjuring apparatus, &c. The Calcutta authorities have come to the aid of Mr. Leith with a donation of Rs. 250. In making this contribution, they express their conviction that a sum of Rs. 2,000 could not even approximately represent this Presidency in the ethnological department, and that the Government grant of Rs. 250 would not be sufficient to purchase a complete set of the fishing appliances used in the city of Bombay itself. This grant of Rs. 250 appears very small and insignificant indeed when contrasted with what is being done by the other local Governments in the same direction. The Government of the North-West Provinces, for instance, has voted Rs. 1,000 to be spent upon ethnology and Rs. 1,000 upon fishing appliances. For similar purposes the Government of India, in the Revenue and Agricultural Department, has, from the funds at its disposal, made a grant of Rs. 2,500, and promised a further grant of Rs. 1,000. The Government of Bengal has undertaken to defray the entire expense of having models taken of members of the various tribes in Bengal. Assam also has agreed to send to Calcutta representatives of all the aboriginal tribes within its borders to be modelled in plaster, and to supply a complete set of the appliances used by them. The ethnological department promises to be one of the most attractive courts in the exhibition, and it would be a pity if, through a policy of false economy, Bombay were not fittingly represented in it.

The Executive Committee at Calcutta has adopted the following Jury Regulations :—

1. No exhibit will be allowed to compete for awards which is not entered in the official catalogue, and which is not placed in the exhibition building on or before the 27th November, 1883, unless the exhibitor is able to prove to the satisfaction of the Executive Committee that the omission to enter it in the catalogue, or the delay in its arrival, has been due to causes arising subsequently to its despatch from its place of origin, and entirely beyond his own control. Perishable articles are alone exempted from this rule.

2. The classification of articles for competition shall be decided by the Executive Committee, and after publication in the official catalogue, shall be final.

3. A separate jury, consisting of not less than three members, shall be appointed for each class.

4. One-third of the jurors in each class shall be elected by the foreign exhibitors and one-third by the Indian exhibitors; the remainder shall be nominated by the Executive Committee.

5. No person shall be eligible for appointment as a juror in any class in which he exhibits or is in any way connected with an exhibitor as agent or otherwise unless he or the exhibitor with whom he is connected withdraw from competition.

6. Exhibitors will be invited to appear either personally or by representative in the jury room on dates to be notified for the purpose of electing jurors. The names of exhibitors will be read out by the Secretary to the Executive Committee, and each exhibitor or his authorized representative will be at liberty to nominate a juror on his name being called.

Where there is a majority of nominations in favour of one person, he shall be considered duly elected. When an equal number of nominations have been given to two or more persons the Committee shall appoint the one they deem best qualified. Where no nominations are received the Committee shall themselves make all appointments.

6. In the event of the continued non-attendance of any juror the Executive Committee shall, on the requisition of any one of the remaining jurors, or of not less than five exhibitors in the class being judged, appoint a substitute.

7. Objections to jurors in any class shall not be received unless lodged by any exhibitor in that class with the Committee within 48 hours of the publication of the list of jurors.

If the Committee consider the objection valid they may cancel the election or appointment, and shall themselves appoint a person to fill the vacancy thus caused. Objections must be in writing, and be addressed to the Secretary to the Executive Committee, bearing on the envelope the words, "Objection to Juror."

8. Each juror shall receive a pass that will admit him to the Exhibition buildings, and a badge to be worn while he is adjudicating.

9. Notice of the times of meeting of the several juries will be given in the official programme at least one day in advance. Exhibitors are invited to attend the meetings of the juries in their own classes. If they omitted to do so they must bear the consequence of any want of explanation to the jurors regarding any article. The decision of the jury shall in all cases be final.

10. The jurors in each class shall choose their own Chairman, who shall convene meetings, preside over debates, and enter the propositions and resolutions of the jury, together with the reasons for the same in the minutebook. He shall have a deliberative as well as a casting vote, and shall also certify, under his signature, the award of the jury.

11. Jurors shall have the power to invite the co-operation of jurors from other classes, and to call in the aid of experts.

12. The names of all persons called in to act as experts shall be recorded in the minutes of meetings of each jury, and such minutes shall be submitted by the chairman to the Executive Committee.

13. Juries may, if they consider it necessary, subdivide classes into special divisions and make awards in each of the sub-divisions thus created. It shall be in the power of the Executive Committee to make special sub-divisions in classes with reference to Oriental exhibits, awards being made in such sub-divisions.

14. Collective exhibits shall, as a rule, be judged in their entirety as one. Should, however, any exhibitor so desire, and supply the jury with due notice and the necessary information, his exhibit shall be divided, and parts judged separately, but no exhibit to any part or parts of which an award of merit may be given shall be eligible for a reward as a collective exhibit.

15. Each jury shall submit to the Committee a signed report embodying the results of their examination of exhibits, and stating the specific reasons for which each award shall have been made.

16. Reports and awards shall be based upon inherent and comparative merit, the elements of merit being held to include considerations relating to originality, invention, discovery, utility, quality, skill, workmanship, fitness for the purposes intended, adaptation to public wants, economy and costs. A schedule form shall be supplied to each exhibitor, in which he shall be at liberty to state the merits which he claims for the articles exhibited by him.

17. The reports of jurors shall name the exhibitors who deserve recognition, and shall recommend whether the award made to them shall be of the first, second, third, fourth, or fifth class, leaving it to the Executive Committee to decide the nature of the highest award in each class. Jurors shall limit themselves to placing exhibits in classes, and shall not decide as to the comparative merits of articles in any class.

18. Certificates of merit in accordance with the awards made by juries will be furnished to exhibitors by the Executive Committee. A silver medal will be given to all holders of first-class certificates and a bronze medal to all holders of second-class certificates. In the case of exhibits of special merit, the Executive Committee shall be at liberty, on the recommendation of any jury, to award certificate of gold medals, which shall entitle the holder to receive a gold medal on payment of its value, on an order signed by the President.

THE *BOMBAY GUARDIAN* ON THE SCOTCH MISSION DEFAMATION CASE.

We extract the following article on this case from the local (Methodist) Missionary Organ, the *Bombay Guardian* :—

"The first result of the trial for defamation in connection with the Calcutta Mission of the Est. Church of Scotland is that the cause of Missions in India, if not throughout the world, has received the greatest blow it has ever received. For nothing in the way of opposition to the Gospel by outsiders, can ever harm it so much as the misconduct of those who are seeking to commend it to others. We at the outset deny point-blank that missionaries generally have any responsibility for the unhappy revelations made concerning the members of a particular mission; they are no more responsible for such, than members of the legal or the medical profession have for the published delinquencies of one or more of their number. But men will form their opinions of Christianity by the conduct of those who profess it and especially of those who are connected with Missions. We not only acknowledge their right to do so, but rely on this as one of the main proofs of the Gospel, that it purifies the lives of those who submit to it. We do not claim that it necessarily does this for those who profess to submit to it; but this distinction is very much lost sight of by those with whom we have to do. Accordingly, the opposers of Christianity feel that a great advantage has been suddenly given them, and that their hands are strengthened for the conflict as never before.

But even here, in passing, a rather notable point presents itself. It is not every system that is seriously damaged or imperilled by evidences of immorality in those that uphold it. When the Maharajah Libel Case was tried in Bombay, and the abominations of the Wallabacharya system exposed to the public, many Europeans imagined that a deadly blow had been given to that system. Nothing of the kind. The votaries of the Maharajahs continue to regard them as incarnations of the Deity, and surrender to them their women and their property with as much heartiness as ever. It is only a religion that undertakes to save men from their sins that can be imperilled by the proof of immorality in its professors.

But has any such proof been furnished in this defamation case? Judge Norris thought them bad and hesitated not in his judgment to speak as though it were proved that Miss Pigott's relations with certain parties were immoral. We fully admit that there were many things of a very objectionable character, established, not only on the side of the plaintiff but on that of the defendant. To us it appears very objectionable and condemnable that a lady in Miss Pigott's position, having the spiritual and temporal charge of Native Christian children, and well aware of the ruinous influences of drink in that class, should have beer and whiskey on her table, drinking it herself and giving it to her guests. This one thing would unfit her, in our estimation, for the position she occupied, though we acknowledge that our views with regard to this matter are as yet not entertained generally in the Church of Scotland, and there was no evidence adduced that she ever was to excess. And there seems to have been a freedom in her intercourse with gentlemen, far from commendable, even after largely abating from the account given by biassed parties.

Just here we feel compelled to make a remark that seems to us of some importance. On the supposition that Judge Norris was right in speaking of her as a person leading an immoral life, would we not expect that such a person, in a position where every thing depended upon her having an unsullied reputation, would be very particular in all the externals of her conduct so as, in every way, to avert suspicion? Can we conceive that a woman in such a position living in sin, and realizing that her all depended upon her reputation, would be so free and undisguised in all her conduct and act as though she had not the slightest fear of disparaging comments? It is inconceivable. Miss Pigott seemed to have no disguise. Her house was open to every body. The things testified to, were done in public not in secret. Where we should have expected hypocrisy, Jesuitism, a studiously blameless exterior, we find the greatest possible freedom from disguise. The Judge found great fault with her conduct in the witness-box. Now it seems to us that confusion, embarrassment, nervousness and the like are more explicable under the circumstances, on the supposition of her not being immoral, than on the contrary supposition.

It is certainly remarkable that Mr. Fish's testimony, which appears to have had most to do in deciding the case in Judge Norris's mind, never heard of until the last moment, when the exigency of the case seemed to demand it. He gave it as proof of her corruption, yet continued on terms of cordiality with the parties supposed corrupt, saying nothing to either of them about it, or to any body, until the trial was nearly through.

As for the relations of Kali Churun Bannerjee with Miss Pigott it may be proper to observe that while he was yet a child she was a widow, and that it is perfectly possible that he would look upon her as a mother and act towards her with an unreserve that he would not have otherwise practised.

We cannot defend Mr. Defries had the censures so freely uttered by the Press, Native and European. According to our conception of the matter a very different man should have been assigned in such a post. It is not enough that a man should be intellectual qualifications to be the Principal of a Missionary Institution; consideration for the feelings and rights of others is of equal importance. He seems to have associated freely with those who were regarded as impure; to have opened letters that were addressed to another, and used the contents against them. It is quite possible that Mr. Haste may have believed it to be his duty to get Miss Pigott removed but it would have been more in conformity with teachings of the Book if he had pursued a more straight-forward course in the matter, speaking to her before he spoke against her. We cannot undertake to notice all the painful things brought before us in this trial. Missionary agents have not a monopoly of the scandal; some persons in society figure in it.

We have already expressed our surprise at the conduct of Judge Norris in this case. Our ideas of what may be expected of a judge while a case is pending are considerably upset, unless we are to admit that he quite forgot what his position required of him. At the beginning perhaps as though he were the counsel for the plantiff, saying many offensive things to the defendant, and finally turned the tables on himself, reversing his procedure.

Is the devil to have all the profit in this trial? (We beg pardon of the lawyers.) We trust that some good may come out of it to the cause of righteousness. We have no doubt that such will be the final result."

In another part of the paper, the *Guardian* observes :—"In our editorial columns will be found an article embodying our impressions concerning the Calcutta Defamation Case. Since writing it we have seen the comments of the *Englishman*, *Statesman*, and *Daily News* and find that their opinions of the matter tally with ours, to the effect that there has been a grievous miscarriage of justice. We incline to think that the case might have been tried before a Native with more satisfactory results. Such procedure as that of Mr. Justice Norris is not fitted to strengthen the hands of those who oppose the Ilbert Bill."

The following paragraph from the *Indian Witness* shows in what manner the Calcutta Defamation Case is regarded by the missionary body in Calcutta. "The missionaries of Calcutta have been enduring an amount of humiliation during the past two or three weeks of which parties at a distance can form but a faint conception. Not is it the missionaries alone who are suffering. Scores of our best people have been dragged down into the mire, for nothing seems to have been wanting to make the humiliation as painful and mortifying as possible. For the moment every enemy may claim his right to blaspheme. He has abundant excuse for doing so. But all is not lost. God has not abdicated. Truth has not perished. Christ's kingdom in missionary cause is not hopelessly ruined. It is a time for every Christian to lift up holy hands to God in earnest prayer for Zion. A breath from the throne above will sweep away the unmanning atmosphere of death, and give a new life to the missionary cause in Calcutta. When all is over we shall probably have some plain things to say about the case, but for the present it is better to talk little and pray much."

THE JAVA ERUPTIONS AND TIDAL WAVES.

An occasional correspondent writes to the *Pioneer* from Calcutta :—A fortnight or so ago you published certain particulars which were then placed at my disposal by the Commander of the British India Steam Navigation Company's steamship Eldorado relative to the island of Krakatow and the neighbourhood of the Straits, and that of the s. s. Waroonga, belonging to the same company, and the courtesy of Captain Fyfe, her commander, now enable me to give your readers some more reliable intelligence regarding the recent dreadful eruption of that island, and the disastrous tidal waves following it, which have destroyed the town of Anjer and devastated the surrounding district of Bantan.

The Waroonga arrived at Batavia, from Brisbane, on the 28th August, the day after the great eruption on Krakatow, mooring in Batavia Roads about 8 a. m. At sea the previous day, about 11 a.m., a succession of reports, resembling distant cannonading with heavy guns, was heard on board the steamer while she was proceeding through the Java sea. At Batavia Captain Fyfe learned that the volcano on Krakatow Island had broken out in violent eruption about the time at which the distant explosions were heard on board his vessel. The anchorage in Batavia Roads is about six miles to the north of the city, three miles of the distance having to be performed by boat along a narrow boat-canal leading to the town. Two small forts are situated, one on either side of the entrance to the canal; and these buildings showed traces of a recent inundation, parts of their walls being washed down. The country surrounding Batavia and the canal also showed many traces of very recent floods. On arriving in Batavia itself, Captain Fyfe learned that the previous day had been preceded by a tremendous night, during which repeated rumblings and distant explosions to the westward had been heard in the city. In the early morning the sounds from the west continued to increase in noise, frequency and violence, and were naturally concluded to proceed from a fresh outbreak of the dreaded volcano on Krakatow Island. As the morning passed, and the forenoon came on, the clouds, which had at first been obscured during the previous three or four days, became blacker and more threatening; considerable alarm was caused in the city by the distant explosions, and especially by the increasing darkness; so much so that business was entirely suspended, and the majority of the inhabitants of Batavia (which lies on low swampy ground) and its vicinity, commenced "to make tracks" for the hills inland, a great many people proceeding by the railway to Buitenzorg, a popular sanatarium about 60 miles from the city. Buitenzorg means in English "the land of sweet waters." The evacuation of Batavia continued for several hours. It is satisfactory to learn that Mr. Cameron, British Consul, remained at his post, and did not leave the city. Most of the English residents numbering about 40, followed his example; but the bulk of the exodus of Dutchmen, official and non-official was general, much to the satisfaction of the Javanese, who showed less fear (habituated as they are to volcanic disturbances) than the Europeans, and of them even congratulated themselves that "the wrath to come" was about to end the unpopular rule of Holland over them. As the morning and forenoon were on, the distant explosions continued in the west increased in sound and intensity, until about 10 a.m. a shower of fine white dust, composed of a substance similar to ground pumice-stone, commenced falling over the city and neighbourhood, covering the jungles, trees, shrubs, bushes, houses and ground with a thin layer, an inch thick in places. Every building was soon whitened, and the appearance of the place was as if a snow-storm was falling over it. As the time penetrated the white dust continued to fall for some time, and the constant reports went on until shortly before noon; then came the two tidal waves, which had already ruined Anjer and the Bantam District, and devastated part of Sumatra. The first wave came with great suddenness; it swept up from the sea, over the surrounding lowlands, a perfect wall of water between thirty and forty feet higher than the level of the sea, at the entrance to the canal, and rushed on inland. Batavia was almost instantly flooded; streets, huts, the ground-floors of clubs, offices, restaurants, were all deluged with three or four feet depth of water. All Europeans who had remained in the dark and nearly deserted city were driven into the upper stories of the houses. The flood came with such appalling rapidity that it is marvellous how few lives were lost. It occurred in the afternoon, when the streets and canals were crowded with people returning from business

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FOR SEPTEMBER.

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ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
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STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES,
BULLOCK TRAINS & TRANSIT COMPANIES
AND THE
ROUTES BETWEEN THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS OF NORTHERN CENTRAL, SOUTHERN, AND WESTERN INDIA.
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☞ The GUIDE for September has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged, and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c., are also given.

This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India forms a very good medium for advertisers. For Rates &c., apply to the Manager, "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

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AND

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FOR

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The Publication for 1883 contains

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During recent years the art of distillation in Scotland has developed into several distinct and recognised systems; and at the present day there are four distinct classes of spirits distilled, viz., Highland Malt, Lowland Malt, Patent Malt, and Grain, in each of which there are various grades of quality.

The Whiskey distilled north of the Grampians is styled "Highland Whiskey," and that south of this hill boundary "Lowland Whiskey." Highland Whiskey is the produce of numerous "sma' stills," worked for the most part upon the old original system of distillation, a process by which a much smaller extract is produced from a given quantity of grain as compared with the system of distillation prosecuted throughout the Lowlands of Scotland. Highland Whiskey is obtained from fine barley, fully malted, and from clear, soft, delicious mountain water. The barley is kiln-dried by peat fuel, which is cut from the mossy peats of the mountains, the whole process of distillation being conducted on a system embodying all that is natural and inartificial. Hence the marked superiority in character, style, and flavour, of this highly appreciated beverage.

Lowland Malt is distilled on a much more extended scale. The system embraces all that science can give to produce quantity at the least possible cost. The grain used is usually of inferior quality to that used in Highland stills, and the process is one of hurry and forcing. The quality and value of Lowland Malt is, therefore, far short of Highland Whiskey; and the produce of such Lowland stills may be recognised by its rough, plain, general character, without the higher and delicate aroma of the Highland.

Patent Malt and Grain cannot be justly termed "Whiskey." These can be distilled from almost any unmalted grain and from other glutinous substances, and are distilled in large quantities for rectifying and mixing purposes. They fall short in value of the Lowland Malt.

From their much lower price, and from their greater nearness to the principal ports of shipment, Grain and Patent Malt, or blends of these and Lowland Malt, have hitherto, almost without exception, been exported to the colonies, &c.

Having, after our research and experiment, satisfied ourselves that Highland Malt Whiskey is the "original Scotch Whiskey," and the highest type of alcohol, we set ourselves to ascertain the condition under which it could be presented to the public in its best form; and we found that the connoisseurs of many years ago, recognising the exaggerated charactristics possessed by all the higher brands of real Mountain Dew, discovered that the judicious blending of the produce of various "sma' stills" secured a more perfect and palatable character to the spirits so treated, that one strongly exaggerated character being met by others of a like though opposite nature, and the result being complete harmony, softness, fullness, and delicacy of style. We also found that, after selecting a blend of those "sma' stills" Highland Whiskies, the next essential requirement was age. No artificial process of mellowing, or any system of double distillation, can give to the Whiskey the characteristics developed by time. This fact can be better understood when we explain that the produce of some distilleries mature in a shorter space of time than others, but all require several years to develop those delicate and beautiful ethers (or aroma) in which maturity consists.

The leading members of the Medical Profession are now unanimous in recommending High-Class Whiskey, naturally and thoroughly matured, as the most wholesome stimulant; and its value in this respect is daily becoming more widely understood, and its use increasing in a corresponding degree.

With these remarks, we have pleasure in announcing that we hold in bond, in London and Inverness, a very large stock of the produce of the most famed "sma' stills" in the Highlands of Scotland, blended and matured. These Whiskies are matured in sherry wood, and have a yellowish or straw-coloured tinge, and are guaranteed entirely free from fusil oil and other noxious impurities, the natural attendants of imperfectly produced spirits.

We have resolved to identify ourselves with genuine Highland Malt Whiskey only; to select, blend, and store the same under a system that will enable us to ship this article of the highest possible type, uniform in style, and thoroughly matured.

The "Carlton" Whiskey has a great reputation in the principal London Club Houses; it is of rare quality, age, and excellence.

CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKIES that the empty bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of Whiskey. This is therefore to caution consumers to carefully examine the Capsules and Corks to see they are not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules and Labels are branded with Trade Mark.

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READ What the GENTLEMEN say.

A. DRESSER, Esq., Oak Villa, Beulah Road, Upper Norwood, S.E., December 6th, 1882.

Will you please send a price list of your Belts to my brother, as he is very ill with Rheumatism, and I want him to try one, as I know they are good for that complaint. I have worn a belt for years, but have had none as good as yours, although I have tried all the makers. Yours is by far the BEST IN EVERY WAY and I HAVE HAD NONE OF THOSE BAD PAINS IN MY BACK SINCE USING IT.

From **Captain J. L. McNEIL**, Barque "S. J. Boast," care of I. Scott & Co., Cork, Ireland, writes: *February 1st*, 1883.

DEAR SIRS,—I have used one of your **Electropathic Belts** and have received a great deal of benefit from it. I now send for one for my wife, and also one for a gentleman friend; enclosed please find choque in payment for the two.

Yours truly,

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Miss HOGG, 30, St. George's Rd., Southwark, S.E., Nov. 6th, 1882.

Having worn your Electropathic Belt appliances about two months, for RAD CIRCULATION. I have pleasure in informing you that I am much better, my health being improved every way. I shall certainly recommend your appliances to my friends.

Mrs. E. RICHARDSON, 58, Priory Road, West Hampstead, N.W., writes:—

February 16th

I cannot speak too well of your appliances, but I think the Electropathic Belt one of the greatest blessings ever given to man, for it has proved its valuable power over everything that Doctors or medicine failed for sciatica, weak spine, weak stomach, sluggish liver, and indigestion. Indeed, say to any sufferers from these complications—try it yourself. Before I had your Electropathic Belt I could not get about without the greatest pain, but now I can get about with ease and comfort, and can go up and down stairs without pain, and all who know me tell me how well I am looking. I wish you all the success you deserve for your valuable invention, and remain, yours sincerely,

E. RICHARDSON.

Price 21/ Post Free. The foregoing Illustrations are faithful representations of the Electropathic Belt for Ladies and Gentlemen, specially made in the lightest possible material suitable for hot climates. Full directions for wearing accompany each Belt, and it is important that the exact circumference of the waist, next the skin, should be forwarded when the Belt is ordered. Price 21/ Post Free.

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READ what an OLD INDIAN OFFICER says of the ELECTROPATHIC BELT.

From **Capt. A. J. HOLBOURNE, R.A.**—"Ormonde, Lostwithiel, Cornwall, Feb. 3, 1883. Dear Sirs,—My wife desires me to thank you for the ELECTROPATHIC BELT, which you sent so promptly. I only hope it will do her as much good as my belt has done me. I suffered from Rheumatism in the Knees, contracted at the 'Relief of Lucknow,' in November, 1857, and from Pains in the Ankles and Toe Joints, remains of 'Dengue Fever' in India, and no one who has not had 'Dengue' can imagine what those pains are like. Last year—that is, the winter of 1881-2—I was so bad at knees and feet that for five months I never went beyond my own grounds, and for six weeks of that time was scarcely outside the door. I took your ELECTROPATHIC BELT on 6th (Special Power) into wear in August last, and at first thought it a failure; but as you encouraged me, I persevered, and up to date my knees and feet have given me no trouble, and I can do eight or ten miles' walk as well as I could twenty years ago—in fact, better I think—and this I attribute entirely to wearing the Belt. What a pity that in this very moist country the virtue of the ELECTROPATHIC BELT is not more generally known. You see here, I think, Rheumatism is the rule, as almost everyone complains, less or more, of that complaint, and I am quite sure the ELECTROPATHIC BELT would cure anyone. I have been asked by friends to procure some pounds' worth of appliances. If there is any fellow in England who has suffered from 'Dengue,' and who like me is occasionally REMINDED, let him go in for one of your ELECTROPATHIC BELTS, and he will very soon find the thing taking leave through the joints of his toes, as I did. **The Electropathic Belt is just what is wanted for India** to supersede the old-fashioned 'Cholera Belt.' The latter, after being washed with plenty of country soap will rubbed in, becomes simply a sticky abomination. The ELECTROPATHIC BELT would not require washing, and with a couple of Twilled Cotton (natives can't wash flannel) Covers would last for years. I would strongly advise anyone going to India to go in for a Belt, for if it did not prevent Cholera, Fever, Dysentery, and Rheumatism, I am quite certain it would enable the wearer to resist the attacks more than anything else. I have said a deal more than I intended, but if it is of any use to you I shall be more than repaid.

Yours, &c., A. J. HOLBOURNE."

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From **Dr. C. LEMPRIERE, D.C.L.**, &c., St. John's College, Oxford.

I beg to testify that the ELECTROPATHIC BELT you sent to my order, has completely answered not only as the best CURATIVE but I dare to think PREVENTATIVE. I contracted some years ago, in Syria, Rheumatism, which renders me peculiarly sensitive of atmospheric change; I can therefore speak positively on the advantages the Belt affords; nor is my experience singular, as I constantly receive testimony from others similarly affected. Yours faithfully, CHAS LEMPRIERE, D.C.L.

Dr. WILLS, Crewkerne, writes—"Your ELECTROPATHIC BELTS is the best I have ever seen. Many of my patients speak very highly of it, and I have witnessed some remarkable cures in cases of Rheumatism and Nervous Debility. The invention is, I think, very valuable."

I prescribe it for my patients with the happiest results. Its cures are "unquestionable."—DR. JOHN G. GIBSON.

Dr. HOLTBY, 5, Ferserrgate, Whitby, writes:—February 20th, 1882. Dr. Holtby will be obliged by Mr. Harness sending him an ELECTROPATHIC ABDOMINAL BELT for a lady, as per enclosed measurement, for which he has enclosed Post Office Order. The Belt previously sent gives great satisfaction."

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If you are suffering from any slight derangement, with the cause of which you are acquainted, send at once for an ELECTROPATHIC BELT, and obtain relief; but if you have any reason to fear that your case is serious or complicated, you are recommended to write for a private "Advice Form" and a copy of Testimonials, which will be forwarded, post free, on application to THE PALL MALL ELECTRIC ASSOCIATION, Ld., 21, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.; the Consulting Medical Electrician will then personally advise you, free of charge, as to what treatment will be most suitable to your case, and you will thus avoid the risk of disappointment which the indiscriminate purchase of appliances often entails on those who are unacquainted with the nature of the remedy they choose to apply.

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